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AMERICAN PEOPLE APATHETIC TO THE SINN FEIN EFFORTS

Senator Walsh of Montana, Irish
Sympathizer, Condemns the
Nation's Lack of Sympathy
to Cause of the "Republic"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—Despite the agitation conducted in
the United States in behalf of Sinn
Fein and in support of the separatist
and revolutionary movement in Ire-
land, the masses of the American people
refused to extend sympathy or to
render encouragement to the ex-
tremists, and remained "strangely
apathetic," if not hostile in sentiment
towards the cause of the Irish repub-
lic.

This was the burden of a confession
made in the United States Senate yester-
day, not by an anti-Sinn Fein, but
by a man who is regarded as the
leader of the Sinn Fein bloc in the
body. Senator J. Walsh (D.), Senator
from Montana, declared that this apathy and the in-
difference on the part of the masses
of the American people was largely the
result of the charges made by Rear
Admiral William S. Sims, in his
writings and speeches.

The address of the Montana Senator
was the first occasion when a member
of the Irish bloc admitted without
equivocation what had become appar-
ent to other senators, namely, that
that body and the country had reached
the stage of utter boredom and com-
plete indifference to the perennial
troubles on the Irish question.

Sinn Fein Defense

Mr. Walsh's speech was, of course,
meant as a defense of Sinn Fein and a
condemnation of Admiral Sims. It de-
veloped, however, into a re-statement
of the American people for their
indifference to the "birth of a new
republic," and carried more than an
intimation that Edwin Denby, Sec-
retary of the Navy, should have given
Admiral Sims something more than a
"slap on the wrist" for his address
before the English-Speaking Union. The
Montana Senator doubted that a
"slap on the wrist" and a pleasant
visit with the President was "retri-
bution proportionate to the offense."

"Whether," he said, "appealing meta-
physically, the slap on the wrist ad-
ministered by Secretary Denby, fol-
lowed as it has, according to the
theory of the President, the payment
of the President, was retribution
quite proportionate to his offense I
leave to others to discuss."

The English-Speaking Union, said
Senator Walsh, before which Admiral
Sims delivered his now famous speech,
is a propagandist organization, the
purpose of which is, like the Rhodes
Scholarship, "to undo the work of
the Revolution and transmit our country
into a part of the British Empire."

America "Apathetic"

Senator Walsh regretted the fact
that the great body of the American
Republic remained apathetic to the
claims of Sinn Fein and failed to
tender them sympathy. He contrasted
the attitude of America toward the
Irish aspirations to set up a repub-
lic with the sympathy that had always
been bestowed on France.

"In contrast with this record," he
continued, "the national movement in
Ireland seems to suffer from a wide-
spread neglect, if not a positively hos-
tile sentiment, and the birth of a new
republic in Europe finds the American
public on the whole strangely apathetic."

"The great body of the American
people has remained deaf to the ap-
peals of Ireland," declared the Mont-
ana Senator, with a suggestion of in-
dignation that this should be so.

"Even the story of the terrible
brutality that has characterized the ex-
ecution of the policy of reprisals in
Ireland has awakened no outcry. If it
has not met with cold indifference, The
eloquent and elaborate portrayal some
days ago by the junior Senator from
Nebraska (Mr. Norris) of destruction
wrought and the misery inflicted in the
pursuit of that policy was made to
empty seats."

Fault of Admiral Sims

"All this is in strange contrast to
past history, which affords abundant
evidence of the sensitiveness of the
American people to the cry of want in
Ireland and the good will that has
been so frequently exhibited in con-
nection with the unequal struggle for
self-determination. I attribute this
change in no small part to the charge
repeatedly made by Admiral Sims that
the Irish were disloyal during the
war; that the revolutionary party, known
as Sinn Fein, were pro-German, and
were actively aiding the
enemies of our country; that such aid
prolonged the war by reason of which
they are responsible for the deaths
of American soldiers, and that they
treated contemptuously the American
sailors and other Americans doing
duty in Ireland, because of the part
they were taking in averting a Ger-
man victory."

Senator Walsh reviewed the Ger-
man demands of which the Sims charges
were made in an effort to show that
the conclusions reached by the Rear
Admiral were unjustified, and to con-
vince the American people that they
"should reappraise the views ex-
pressed by Admiral Sims on the revo-

lutionary methods used in Ireland."
He defended the tactics of violence
used by the separatist elements on
the ground that they had succeeded in
bringing about the present peace con-
ference in London while a century of
constitutional agitation had failed to
bring result. The Senator concluded
with an appeal for support of the
peace movement, which he said would
result in a new alignment in which
the 20,000,000 people of Irish descent
in the United States would work for
more cordial relations between the
two branches of the English-speaking
race.

LICENSING REFORM IN ENGLAND SLOW

New Bill Introduced in Parlia-
ment Is Largely a Compromise
but It Limits Hours When
Public Houses Can Be Open

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-
day).—The Licensing Bill, which was
introduced by the Attorney-General,
Sir Gordon Hewart, in the House of
Commons yesterday, has been issued
today. It represents a compromise
reached in a round table conference
of the committee, which considered
licensing laws. Sir Gordon was chair-
man of this committee, consisting of
17 members of the House of Commons,
ranging in views from Lady Astor,
who stands for temperance reform, to
Sir George Younger, a big brewer.

Public houses universally through-
out the country will be open for the
maximum of eight hours. The opening
hour will be 11 a. m. and the closing
hour 10 p. m., but in London the
closing hour may be 11 p. m. There
must be a break of at least two hours
in the afternoon.

For one hour after the close of per-
mitted hours, intoxicating liquor may
be supplied for consumption at a meal
supplied at the same time. This pro-
vision has the effect of extending the
drinking hours in London with sup-
ply up to midnight. Only five hours are
allowed for Sundays, two hours to be
fixed between 12 p. m. and 3 p. m., and
three hours between 5 p. m. and 10 p. m.
Latitude is given through the
justices being permitted to modify the
opening hour to suit local conditions.

Clubs are to have the same closing
hours and the same number of hours
open as public houses, but they will
fix their own times. A certain section
of the public asked that police officers
should have the right of entry to
clubs, but the bill makes no provision
for this.

With the passing of this bill, the
liquor control board will disappear.
The state properties at Carlisle and
elsewhere, where government own-
ership has been tried on a fairly large
scale, will come under control through
the Home Office, and will be under the
same hours as the rest of the country.
The second reading of the bill will be
taken in the House of Commons on
Friday.

The need for licensing reform in
Britain cannot be denied, for the num-
ber of convictions for drunkenness in
England and Wales has increased con-
siderably in the last two years since
the Liquor Control Board, which was
instituted during the war, began to
remove its war time restrictions. In
1920, the number of convictions for
drunkenness was 95,763 as compared
with 87,545 in 1919, an increase of
9.2 per cent.

The government is relaxing its war
control of the sale of intoxicants, and
the new bill is to take the place of this
control. Although a step in the right
direction, the temperance reformers
still have heavy work before them, if
they are to achieve total prohibition
in these islands.

BOLSHEVIST NOTE TO POLAND ANSWERED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The
reported tension between Russia and
Poland, which may result in hostilities,
is in some measure confirmed by
the text of notes exchanged by Moscow
and Warsaw, which have now reached
Paris. The Bolshevik Government
accuses the Poles of maintaining on
their territory anti-Bolshevik organ-
izations, which are preparing a fresh
attack on the Soviet Republic. These
organizations, according to the Bol-
sheviki, openly recruit under the pro-
tection of the Polish Government an
anti-Bolshevik army. They also
organize counter-revolutionary propa-
ganda. Russia imperatively demands
the expulsion from Poland of the
persons indicated, under the super-
vision of Russian delegates sent to
Warsaw, and it further calls for the
punishment of the officials guilty of
connivance.

The Polish reply refutes these al-
legations. Most of them are purely
imaginary. The counter-revolutionary
troops have been interned. On the
other hand, the Poles complain of the
assembling of Russian troops on the
frontier of eastern Galicia. Infantry
and cavalry have been concentrated on
the line of the Zbruczy, and leaflets
distributed announcing the imminent li-
beration of eastern Galicia. Thus both
sides accuse each other of preparing
a renewal of warfare. The Polish
note, however, expresses the hope that
the assurances now given will pro-
vide similar assurances from Russia,
and pacific relations be thereby re-
stated.

DECISION IN UPPER SILESIA ESSENTIAL

Britain Insists on Immediate
Meeting of Supreme Council
to Settle Boundary Question
—France Still Undecided

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The
British reply to the French note, re-
specting Upper Silesia, insists on an
immediate meeting of the Supreme
Council to settle the question, which
has remained open so long. Bologne
is suggested by the British Govern-
ment and the date should be before
the end of the month. It would be
premature to say that France will
rally to this view, but there are cer-
tain indications that what was re-
garded as an indefinite postponement
will not be persisted in.

The first interpretation of the
French note was that the conference
was adjourned sine die, since the
strengthening of the allied military
position in Upper Silesia will require
some time, and a preliminary meeting
of the committee of experts must
cause considerable delay.

Indeed it is not fresh facts or anal-
ysis that are wanted; it is a decision
on the known facts. The French can-
not abandon the contention that they
must be assured of loyal acceptance
of whatever decisions are reached, but
there is nevertheless the possibility
in view of the general feeling that the
problem may become more serious,
the longer it is left unsolved, of a
compromise being reached.

The high commissioners, French,
English and Italian, in Upper Silesia
have addressed to the conference of
Ambassadors a note asking for rein-
forcements, but also asking for the
earliest possible decision.

Political Unrest in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office.
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—
The unsatisfactory turn which the
Franco-German relations have re-
cently taken continue to cause anxi-
ety here. Fear has been expressed that
France is determined to maintain a
hostile attitude and that nothing,
therefore, Germany can do is likely
to lead to the much-needed reconcilia-
tion between the two countries. The
fact that the present German Govern-
ment can alone continue in office, if
it receives the sympathy and support
of the Allies, accounts for the re-
port circulated that in view of the
situation, which it now assumes from
France, the forthcoming resignation
of the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, and
his Cabinet is likely.

A semi-official statement issued to-
day contradicts such a report, but it
is generally intimated that a solution
of the Upper Silesian problem which
falls to satisfy German claims means
the automatic downfall of Dr. Wirth.
As the Independent Socialist news-
paper, "Freiheit," rightly points out
today, the reactionary elements in
Germany are anxious to use an un-
favorable decision in Upper Silesia in
order to drive out Dr. Wirth, whose
far-reaching taxation proposals they
resent and are determined to resist.
Altogether some of the bright hopes
which Dr. Wirth's assumption of office
raised are distinctly dimmed, al-
though the sympathy which the British
Government continues to manifest
toward the new Cabinet is a factor of
vital stabilizing importance.

Efforts yesterday to obtain a
"unanimous consent" vote to make the
anti-beer bill a special order in the
Senate, thus limiting debate under the
five-minute rule, disclosed the exist-
ence of a combine of outside interests
and pro-liquor senators to delay pas-
sage of the Willis-Campbell bill until
the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
can be forced or induced to promulgate
medical beer regulations under the
Palmer ruling.

Liquor forces in New York are or-
ganizing for a political fight, and
prohibitionists of that city ask that extra
efforts be made now to combat their
plans. The conviction is expressed
that New York will experience an
acute liquor crisis for at least five
years.

In a decision rendered as arbitrator
between the unions and employers in
the building trades of Chicago, Judge
K. M. Landis yesterday abrogated ex-
isting agreements and laid down broad
rules under which future agreements
must be made. Abuses shown to exist
are ordered eliminated.

A summary of constructive ideals of
school administration has been issued
by Howard W. Nudd, director of the
Public Education Association, New
York, who says the two-fold obligation
of the city government is the appoint-
ment of a worthy education board, and
the appropriation of adequate funds.

Efforts of the protective tariff
forces in the House of Representatives
to levy a compensatory duty on
boots, and to offset the tax on hides
which manufacturers will be com-
pelled to pay if the present tariff bill
becomes law, were defeated yester-
day, largely through the combined
efforts of members of the so-called
farm bloc.

Because the United States is not a
member of the League of Nations, it
was officially explained yesterday, the
country cannot deal with the League,
but as each international question
arises, must communicate direct with
the nation involved. In the matter of
Austrian credit, for example, the State
Department is powerless to do any-
thing at present but follow out its ex-
isting treaties.

NEWS SUMMARY

After sitting in London for the past
five weeks the imperial conference
closed its sessions yesterday. Little
has been heard of its transactions,
as the members were pledged to se-
crecy. One of the subjects discussed
was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and
on this question, according to B.
Lennox Simpson, adviser to the Chinese
Government, there was a great diver-
gency of opinion. It was realized, he
says, that the termination of the
treaty would bring the problem of
race equality to the front, a problem
that transcends in importance the
question of the alliance, hence the
readiness of all recipients to accept
President Harding's invitation to the
Pacific conference. p. 1

Sir Gordon Hewart has introduced
a new licensing bill in the House of
Commons. It represents a compro-
mise reached in a conference of the
committee which considered licensing
laws, a committee whose members
ranged from Lady Astor, who stands
for temperance reform, to Sir George
Younger, a big brewer. p. 1

Greece is jubilant over the capture
of Kufayyah. This town is regarded as
the strategic key to the still more im-
portant railway junction of Eski-
Shehr. The Greek victory is the first
fruits of a military policy which aims
to hold up the enemy forces by a
frontal attack while a secret encircling
movement is carried out. This secrecy
of movement, says a Greek authority,
was almost nullified on Monday when
Mr. Lloyd George unintentionally dis-
closed the disposition of the Greek
forces. The information, however,
reached the Turks too late for them to
take advantage of it. p. 2

Anxiety is expressed in Berlin at
the unsatisfactory turn which the Ger-
man-French relations have taken. The
reactionary elements are anxious to
use an unfavorable decision in Upper
Silesia to drive Dr. Wirth out of office,
because of his far-reaching taxation
proposals. Meanwhile the allied high
commissioners in Upper Silesia have
addressed a note to the conference of
ambassadors asking for reinforcemen-
ts and also for the earliest possi-
ble decision. p. 1

Notes have been exchanged between
Russia and Poland in which each
country accuses the other of preparing
to renew hostilities. p. 1

The first phase of the struggle to
determine the future of the Con-
fédération Générale du Travail begins
next week when the congress at Lille
will decide whether French trade
unionists will belong to the old Am-
sterdam Syndicalist International or
the new Moscow Syndicalist Inter-
national. p. 1

The American people are indifferent
and apathetic to the Sinn Fein
cause, Senator Walsh of Montana,
prominent in the Irish group in the
Senate, admitted yesterday, in an at-
tack on Admiral Sims' speech before
the English-Speaking Union. Senator
Walsh expressed the hope that the
peace negotiations now under way
in London might make an end of the
age-long conflict. p. 1

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"unanimous consent" vote to make the
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the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
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medical beer regulations under the
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arises, must communicate direct with
the nation involved. In the matter of
Austrian credit, for example, the State
Department is powerless to do any-
thing at present but follow out its ex-
isting treaties. p. 1

BUILDING TRADE RULES ABROGATED

Judge Landis, Acting as Arbitra-
tor in Chicago, Lays Down
Basis for Future Agreements
Between Men and Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Chicago News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Agreements of
a restrictive character between
unions and contractors' organizations
which tend to increase building costs
unnecessarily were abrogated here
yesterday by Judge K. M. Landis of
the United States District Court, in
one of the most important arbitra-
tion conferences held in the history of
the building trades in this city.

Contrary to general expectations,
Judge Landis made no wage decision.
A declaration of fundamentals, to be
the outline of a new compact between
the unions and the employers, elimi-
nating the possibilities for conditions
revealed by the Daily Commission and
federal grand jury investigations, was
offered by Judge Landis in place of
the old agreements.

Tendency of various factions in the
industry to call jurisdictional strikes
in defiance of decisions made by the
national board for jurisdictional
awards was the subject of a special
amendment to the agreements.

Judge Landis recommended that the
positions of stewards, where such
positions were not warranted by
working conditions, should be elimi-
nated from the agreements. Other
points dealt with the checking of
"outlaw" strikes and the granting of
permission to employers to use non-
union men under union working con-
ditions and pay whenever sufficient
union men are not available.

The declaration of fundamentals
which Judge Landis insisted must un-
derlie all working agreements of La-
bor unions and contractors' associa-
tions was as follows:

Article 1. Monopolistic elements of
associations or unions are intolerable
traits. (1) The public is served more
economically with them than without
them. (2) Unless anyone qualified
may join them without hindrance or
discrimination. (3) Unless they
serve anyone on demand without
discrimination. (4) Unless sufficient
apprentices be taught to supply
enough skillful managers and work-
ers. (5) Unless working rules and
conditions eliminate waste of time,
effort and material; increase quality
and quantity of product; encourage
improved methods, materials and ap-
pliances; produce increased skill and
contentment of the worker, and help
to preserve peace in the community.

Article 2. Other things being equal,
trades should have higher wages,
or wages above the average. (1) If the
work is more hazardous. (2) If
greater skill is required. (3) If a
longer term of apprenticeship is re-
quired to become proficient. (4) If
the work is intermittent or unsteady,
due to weather or reasonable demand.

Article 3. Other things equal,
trades having rules or conditions that
produce or permit waste should have
a lower wage, or a wage lower than
the average rate. (1) Rules that limit
or curtail in any way the amount of
work per man, consistent with reason-
able comfort and well-being. (2)
Rules that require ordinary travel to
or from the job to be on employers'
time, or otherwise waste time paid
for. (3) Rules requiring skilled men
or high-rate men to do work that less
skilled or lower-rate men could do, or
that other trades could do more eco-
nomically. (4) Rules that expressly
or by inference interfere with the man-
ager or foreman in the dispatch of the
work or the use of new or improved
methods, materials or appliances. (5)
Rules that require work to be done
by hand that could be done better or
more economically by machinery, tools
or other improved methods. (6)
Rules that require work to be done
on the building that could be done bet-
ter or more economically in the shop.
(7) Rules requiring excessive rates
for overtime, or overtime rates for
shift work. (8) Rules requiring un-
necessary foremen, shop or job stew-
ards or pay for men or the time of
men who do not render correspond-
ing services. (9) Rules requiring un-
necessary helpers or assistants. (10)
Rules that limit the number of mem-
bers in the associations or unions, or
unreasonably limit apprenticeships.

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FINAL DECISION ON ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE UNKNOWN

While the British Premiers Leave
Question in Doubt Imperial
Conference Will Practically
Be Continued in Washington

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—
Since the imperial conference, which
has been sitting in London for the
past five weeks, concludes its sessions
today, and the delegates are preparing
to go their various ways, the question
is very naturally being asked, "What
has the imperial conference accom-
plished?"

Excepting for the introductory
speeches by Mr. Lloyd George and the
dominion premiers, very little light has
been thrown on the transactions of the
conference by the official com-
munique, which for many days
included no sitting in London for the
names of those attending the meetings, and the
members of the conference had been
pledged to secrecy, so that no inter-
views were available regarding the
most important matters discussed.

In the opinion of B. Lennox Sim-
pson, adviser to the Chinese Govern-
ment, expressed in an interview with
a representative of The Christian
Science Monitor, answer to this query
can neither be made in a positive nor
a negative strain, for the conference
has brought to light such a great di-
vergence of opinion on subjects of
vital interest to the Empire that at
first glance there might be some justi-
fication for the pessimistic views held
in certain quarters that little has been
accomplished.

Solution Still Sought

The subject of outstanding impor-
tance discussed at the conference, Mr.
Simpson said, has of course been the
Anglo-Japanese treaty. While China
and certain of the British dominions
considered that this treaty could be
readily dispensed with, they are now
beginning to realize that it cannot
be lightly denounced and laid aside.
During the several weeks this matter
has been under discussion, it has
come to be recognized as a question
of deep complexity, which cannot be
settled out of hand—in fact it has
proved the one great stumbling block
to the procedure of the conference and
up to the present has defied a satisfac-
tory solution.

While, in Mr. Simpson's opinion,
some wise moves were made by the
Administration both prior to and even
during the conference, these fortunately
have not proved irrevocable. As a
case in point, he quoted the de-
cision by the law officers of the Crown
that the Anglo-Japanese alliance had
been denounced a year ago by virtue
of the joint note to the League of
Nations.

No Denouncement Made

Acting on this decision, when the
conference could not agree as to the
terms of the renewal of the treaty
it was proposed that it should be tem-
porarily continued for three months.
This proposal quickly brought forth
an emphatic assertion from Japan
that in her opinion no denouncement
had taken place, a contention which,
Mr. Simpson declares, would have
been upheld by a court of interna-
tional jurists. This difficulty was,
however, cleared away by a decision
of the Lord Chancellor that the Ja-
panese were correct, and that no de-
nouncement had taken place.

This decision resulted in the treaty
automatically continuing for one more
year. It has been stated that a de-
nouncement cannot now be declared
until July 13, 1922, but The Christian
Science Monitor is informed in au-
thoritative quarters that a denounce-
ment may be made at any time and
the treaty continues for one year here-
after.

Quite apart from any other reasons,
it has become increasingly evident
that the termination of the Anglo-
Japanese treaty would bring the prob-
lem of race equality to the front,
which is one of much greater com-
plexity as a political controversy than
the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Racial Equality

While President Harding's invita-
tion to a conference at Washington
has been gladly received elsewhere,
Japan

been aroused among the self-governing dominions, owing to their not having received a direct invitation, in view of the report that Holland has been invited. It is likely that an invitation will be extended to each independent nation of the British Commonwealth.

The effect of the Washington conference will be, Mr. Simpson considers, that the imperial conference, to all intents and purposes, will have been transferred to the American capital, where it will by its position naturally assume a more international character.

On this account the Washington conference will be able to deal with both the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Lansing-Ishii agreement on broader, and more acceptable terms to all participants in the conference. In place of these documents it will undoubtedly be found possible to substitute one that will bring the settlement of the Far East within the region of practical politics.

ANTI-LYNCHING LAW TO CURB MOB RULE

Measure Before House Committee Would Permit Federal Appeal and Imposition of Fines on the Individual Counties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With a wave of mob violence sweeping over certain sections of the country, the House Judiciary Committee is considering an anti-lynching law introduced by L. C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri.

The object of the measure is to afford a fair trial to prisoners by giving them the right to appeal for federal jurisdiction in their cases upon the ground that there is reasonable cause to apprehend that they will be denied equal protection of the laws by the state within whose jurisdiction they are.

In the opinion of Guy D. Goff, assistant to the Attorney-General, who appeared before the committee yesterday, there is constitutional precedent for such legislation.

Besides affording the right of fair trial for prisoners, the bill imposes heavy fines and imprisonment on officers of the law who fail to take measures to protect prisoners from mob violence. It also declares that any person participating in a mob by which a person is put to death is guilty of murder and shall be liable to prosecution. Another clause provides that every county in which a person is unlawfully put to death shall be subject to a forfeiture of \$10,000 for the use of the dependent family of the person so killed.

Mr. Dyer is hopeful of an early report on the bill, although Southern senators would oppose it, as it is now reached the House.

SCHOOL MAGAZINE FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The National Journal of Education, which is to be the official publication of the Rural School Department of the National Education Association, is to be published at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Plans for the publication of the magazine were perfected at a meeting of the association recently held at Des Moines. The magazine is to be a monthly with the exception of January and July. The board of managers and editorial board of the magazine include noted educators of many states. Dr. Harold W. Foght, president of the State Normal School at Aberdeen, who is recognized as an authority on rural education, has been chosen business manager of the publication. Fannie W. Dunn of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, has been chosen editor-in-chief.

ARGENTINA WILL NOT BE MEDIATOR

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Argentine Republic has declined to mediate between Panama and Costa Rica in the territorial dispute which last March caused open hostilities between the two Central American nations and prompted the United States to send several sharp notes to the isthmus before warfare ceased.

The refusal of Argentina to lend its good offices in the controversy, as requested by Panama, is learned from authoritative sources here.

A special Panamanian mission consisting of Harmonio Arias and Ricardo Morales has departed for home. This mission has been having conversations with President Hipolito Irigoyen and Honorable Pueyrredon, Foreign Minister, for several weeks, and has set forth every detail of Panama's part in the controversy in the hope that Argentina could be encouraged to take diplomatic steps of a mediatory nature.

FORD OFFER RECOMMENDED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Hearty endorsement of the offer of Henry Ford to buy and operate the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant was expressed to President Harding yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Valley Association. The delegation, headed by Senator McKinley of Illinois, and E. C. Smith, St. Louis.

MOTION PICTURE CENSORS NAMED

ALBANY, New York.—George H. Cobb of Watertown, Mrs. Eli T. Hooper of Buffalo, and Joseph Levenson of New York were named yesterday by Governor Miller as the members of the newly created State Motion Picture Censorship Commission.

GREEK OFFENSIVE MAKING HEADWAY

Wide Encircling Movement Results in Capture of Important Key Position, Thus Winning Initial Success Against Turks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Profiting by the lessons of the last conflict with the Kemalists troops in Anatolia, the Greek Army has advanced from the south on the Turkish stronghold of Eski-Shehr, the main Greek objective in the present campaign, and by a wide encircling movement has come in contact with the enemy, gaining an advantageous strategic position which has resulted in a heavy defeat of the Turks and the capture of the important key position of Kutayah by the Greek Army.

The winning of the first round in the latest struggle to impose the terms of the Sevres Treaty, has naturally evoked a burst of tremendous enthusiasm throughout Greece, so The Christian Science Monitor was informed at the Greek legation here, as Kutayah is looked upon as the strategic key to the still more important town and railway junction of Eski-Shehr, where in the last campaign the Turks won a signal victory.

The present Greek victory has been rendered possible, partly through the experience gained in the last campaign and partly through the increased morale of the Greek troops. In the first place the futility of frontal attacks in that mountainous region has been clearly recognized, unless they are supported by an encircling movement at the same time, which could only be accomplished by additional troops.

Ample Troops in the Field

Ample troops are now in the field to carry out these important military operations, and Kutayah is the first fruits of the present military policy of holding up the enemy forces by a frontal attack, while a secret encircling movement is carried out.

This secret encircling movement, The Christian Science Monitor's authority said, was almost nullified when Mr. Lloyd George inadvertently announced in the House of Commons on Monday the whole disposition of the Greek forces by reading a confidential telegram from Smyrna. Fortunately, however, this information came too late for the Turks to take any material advantage of it.

Had victory been less overwhelming and immediate, the effect of this exposure might have been quite serious. Mr. Lloyd George has expressed deep regret that he unintentionally disclosed information of such a secret nature, and there the incident closed.

Turkish Excuses

"It will certainly be two or three days before the full lists of prisoners and booty is in the hands of the Greek Government," The Turkish statement that their action is merely a withdrawal in order to extend the Greek lines is an absolute fabrication, as also is the report that great difficulties will be experienced in keeping open the lines of communication as the advance of the Greek troops goes on. All emergencies have been provided for, even for the extension of the lines of communication to Angora, the present seat of the Turkish Government.

The Greek forces, it was stated, are now being reformed with a view to an immediate advance on Eski-Shehr, and, while every advantage will be taken of the disorganized state of Kemal Pasha's army, the mistake made on the last occasion of too rapid and insufficiently organized attack on this stronghold is not likely to be repeated, neither is the Greek command likely to rely on a frontal attack, as was the case last time with the consequence that they found the surrounding heights formidably defended by heavy artillery in face of which an advance was impossible.

Prisoners by the Thousand

The latest official communiqué issued by the Greek Embassy is as follows:

Athens, Greece, July 19.—The following supplementary information on the progress of the operations, and the pursuit of the routed Turks has been received from various sources:

Kutayah was abandoned under pressure of four columns, which arrived successfully by a concentric march before the fortified works. The battle lasted four days against desperate resistance.

The first Greek troops entered the town at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, but Kutayah was practically in the hands of the Greeks four days previously, for on the appearance of the column on the east flank, resistance was discouraged and the Turkish troops scattered.

Turkish losses in material and men have not yet been established, for the men are surrendering in huge batches. It is known that Kutayah was defended by 160 guns. From trustworthy sources it appears that the number of prisoners amounts to 30,000.

The pursuit is being vigorously prosecuted in accordance with the general objective, the essential aim of which is to break down enemy resistance. In all probability the movement of the column marching to cut the communications between Kutayah and Eski-Shehr on the one side, and Eski-Shehr and Angora on the other will be crowned with success.

Aeroplanes Do Good Work

Between Boshagh and Sultan Dag is not expected to be serious. By a series of turning movements the Kemalists were cut off from the positions prepared in advance and compelled to seek safety in flight or to surrender.

An official naval communiqué states

on July 16 a squadron of three naval aeroplanes successfully bombarded the station of Tchokourlar, where there were numerous enemy locomotives and armament material. Tchokourlar has been evacuated. On July 17 a squadron of three aeroplanes bombarded with success the station of Alayoune, where numerous convoys of enemy artillery were retreating toward the north. Great success was achieved in bombarding the railway bridge, cutting it 1500 metres from Alayoune.

On July 18 a squadron of three aeroplanes bombarded, with success, the station of Eski-Shehr, where an enemy contingent was in the environs. More than 500 wagons were standing in the station of Eski-Shehr.

AIM IS TOWARD SOCIAL HARMONY

National Civic Federation to Seek Industrial Platform of Agreement—Will Define Its Terms and Debate Principal Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—To ascertain how far it is possible to arrive at an approximate understanding between Capital, Labor and the public, and whether it is possible to construct an industrial platform upon which these three divisions of society can stand, "even if only in theory," the executive council of the National Civic Federation has organized a national industrial committee, which will strive to find the maximum agreement that can be reached.

The federation says that President Harding and Secretaries Hoover and Davis have approved the undertaking, and representative men from all walks of life have accepted membership on the committee. A list of many names is given, including William Howard Taft, Samuel Gompers, Alton B. Parker, John Hays Hammond, William C. Redfield, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Daniel Willard, Warren S. Stone, August Belmont, T. Coleman Du Pont and Oscar S. Straus. The preliminary work will be directed by a committee of which Jeremiah W. Jenks is chairman. Among the questions to be considered are:

Questions at Debate

What is collective bargaining? Is it applicable under all conditions, and when worked out to its logical conclusion, does it, as the federation says, is declared by some, lead to conspiracy against the public? Is compulsory arbitration workable and desirable? Are injunctions in labor disputes abused, as Labor alleges, or should they be extended as demanded by some employers? Can the shop committee system be made equally workable in union and non-union plants? Does it tend toward Socialism? What is meant by the term industrial democracy? Is the American shop movement—the federation means the open shop—a camouflage scheme to destroy the trade unions, as charged by Labor? Can unemployment be mitigated, and how? During the war, says the federation, "when a common foe confronted both Capital and Labor, a modus vivendi was established through the War Labor Conference Board. This so-called 'War Labor Charter' served during the stress of the war emergency; but upon the signing of the armistice it was abandoned by mutual consent, neither side wanting to continue under governmental restriction in peace times. Then there were the two industrial conferences called by the President, in October and December, 1919. But both conferences were handicapped by impending industrial conflicts, national and international, which prevented unrestrained action.

Situation Today

"Today an entirely different state of things prevails. A cursory survey of the labor situation reveals the welcome fact that the revolutionary forces in all lands are rapidly losing out to those elements which believe in constitutional forms of government. But there are many employers in this country who, although strongly opposed to some of the industrial policies and tactics of the American labor movement, appreciate its patriotic position in standing like a rock against the revolutionary forces in the United States and in Europe; and there are still other employers here who evidence sympathy with the trade unions by dealing collectively with them. There are also labor organizations in this country which, through a camouflage collective bargaining program, plan to take over their respective industries by force—a program that all employers and at least 90 per cent of the organized labor movement vehemently oppose. It is to bring together the representatives of the non-revolutionary labor movement, the employers who believe in conferring with Labor, and the representatives of the general public, that the Civic Federation has organized the National Industrial Committee."

MARINE ENGINEERS END STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—San Francisco union marine engineers have voted, 480 to 50, to return to work immediately. It is announced by their officers. The engineers have been on strike since May 1, when the nation-wide maritime strike was called.

TABLET FOR BATTLESHIP

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—A bronze tablet, containing the "American Creed," is to be presented by the Maryland Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the battleship Maryland. The ceremony will take place in Baltimore Harbor, the latter part of July or early in August.

SOURCE OF FARM CREDITS ASSAILED

House Committee Calls on Former Comptroller of Currency to Substantiate Charge That Funds Were Diverted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve System will be under fire soon before the Joint Congressional Commission of agricultural inquiry which intends to go into the entire question of the credit situation of the country from an agricultural point of view.

Announcement was made yesterday by Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the committee, that the first witness to be called next Tuesday is John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency and member of the Federal Reserve Board under the Wilson Administration.

Mr. Williams will be questioned closely concerning charges he has made against the policies of the board. Anderson other things the former Comptroller announced that the policies of the board had resulted "in cruel cramping of banks, small merchants, and farmers of the country, and actual stimulation of wild speculation and destructive usury in New York."

Every since his last office, Mr. Williams has been waging a relentless campaign against the Federal Reserve Board, and members of the joint commission, owing to his former position, regarded it as highly important that he should be called before them to present such matters to an official body.

Other charges that the Federal Reserve Board had something to do with large withdrawals of money from the field of regular investment, to be used for speculative purposes, have been made by representatives of farmer organizations who have testified before the commission. These questions, and a desire to get at the bottom of the credit situation as it affects the farmers, have caused the commission to begin its investigation, with the Federal Reserve Board as the starting point.

Mr. Williams will be followed on the stand, it was announced, by William P. G. Harding, governor of the board, and other members.

It is then the purpose of the commission to summon before it the heads of banks, other financiers, brokers and corporation heads, in an effort to go to the bottom of the financial problems of the farmers. Mr. Anderson does not contemplate any difficulty in getting the proper persons to appear, but in case of necessity he will exercise his right to subpoena witnesses and compel them to answer questions.

The Federal Reserve Board already faces an investigation by the House Banking and Currency Committee, at the request, however, of Governor Harding. There have been numerous attacks on the board from all sections of the country, and a demand was made on the Senate floor recently by Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, for the removal of Federal Reserve Board members.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION DECLARED CHEAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—That road-building costs have decreased to about one-half the level of a year ago is the opinion of two local highway commissioners who base their opinion on recent bids. Mr. Marvick of Sisseton, has opened bids for 10 grading projects and 6 highway graveling projects in South Dakota; and said that figures have shown that the low figures for this work are only about 55 per cent as high as corresponding ones of a year ago.

He accounted for the reduction in the price of highway building by the fact that the price of horse feed has dropped one-third and that labor is from 35 to 40 per cent cheaper. He stated that contractors are having little or no difficulty in securing labor at reduced wages, and the result is that their bids for highway building have dropped to a point where the state can afford to have some work done.

About 125 miles of federal and state roads will be built this year in South Dakota.

ILLINOIS GOVERNOR IS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—Gov. Len Small, Lieut.-Gov. Fred E. Sterling and Vernon Curtis of Grant Park, brother of the late State Senator Curtis, were indicted by the Sangamon County grand jury yesterday, on charges of embezzlement of public money, conspiracy and working a confidence game.

Judge E. S. Smith, to whom the indictments were returned, fixed the bonds at \$150,000 each for the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and \$100,000 for Mr. Curtis. Four indictments jointly that Gov. Len Small, Lieut.-Gov. Sterling and Vernon Curtis, better known as Verne Curtis, embezzled from the State a sum of \$700,000. The

See SUBMARINE FLEET at PROVINCETOWN

ILLINOIS' FIRST LANDING

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second charges that Gov. Len Small embezzled \$500,000. While State Treasurer, and the third charges that Lieut.-Gov. Fred E. Sterling misappropriated \$700,000 of the people's money. The fourth indictment is directed against Gov. Small, Lieut.-Gov. Sterling and Vernon Curtis, and charges conspiracy and working a confidence game. It recites that the three "obtained by order, draft, warrant or voucher, the sum of \$500,000. The indictments are the result of the investigation by the special grand jury of charges which were made originally by State Treasurer Edward E. Miller of East St. Louis. Final action came after State Treasurer Miller appeared as a final witness.

The grand jury in its statement to the court asked to be permitted to resume its investigation, and recommended a legislative investigation. Judge E. S. Smith informed Foreman D. A. Briggs that court would adjourn for the term today and if there is a further investigation of charges it will not be had until a new jury is drawn for the September term which has been ordered to convene in this city Tuesday, September 6. Gov. Small will give bond today.

CITY WILL SUE TO RECALL FRANCHISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Wisconsin News Office.

SUPERIOR, Wisconsin.—Action has been begun by the city of Superior in the Superior District Court to obtain possession of the water, electric light and power and gas plants of the Superior Water and Light Company.

In its complaint the city of Superior claims that the franchise of the company was granted to the time that the public utility laws of Wisconsin went into effect, and that the rights for the furnishing of water to the city were surrendered involuntarily. The complaint states that in October, 1917, the city passed an ordinance whereby it was determined to acquire the existing plants and properties of the defendant, and that the ordinance and resolution became effective on October 15, 1918.

The city contends that in view of mismanagement it is necessary for it to acquire the properties in order to promote the welfare of its inhabitants. Specific cases of the mismanagement are named.

NEGRO BANKERS GIVEN CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Atlanta News Office.

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Promoters of the Citizens' Trust Company have been granted a charter for the immediate organization of that institution, a bank with \$500,000 capital stock, all of which has been subscribed by Negro citizens. The movement leading to the organization of the bank was sponsored by Negroes and the officers and stockholders of the institution will be prominent Negroes representing every section of the southern states.

H. C. Dugas, of the Penny Savings Bank of Augusta, Georgia, will be president of the new bank, and H. E. Perry, well-known Atlanta banker and president of the Standard Life Insurance Company, will be chairman of the board of directors and of the executive council.

It is stated that the bank will apply for membership in the federal reserve system, with the aim of aiding Negro farmers to obtain government farm loans.

AUSTRIA TO RECEIVE WESTERN HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday).—The officers in command of the British, French and Italian missions at Budapest have received instructions to proceed to Oldenburg to sign the agreement provided for the handing over of western Hungary to Austria, in accordance with the Treaty of Trianon. Operations will be carried out in the early days of August, and the officers will superintend. The Hungarian Government had officially approached the conference of ambassadors in Paris to ask for a delay, pending an agreement between Austria and Hungary on the matter, but presumably this request has not been granted.

FOOD COSTS FALLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—Food costs are gradually decreasing, according to figures supplied in a regular monthly report by the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen of this State. Figures for Washington, Oregon and Idaho show that the average cost for food for a family of five—father, mother, children of 12, 8 and 2 years—was, in April, \$1.63 a day; May, \$1.51; and June, \$1.47. Corresponding costs for the State of Washington were \$1.66, \$1.49 and \$1.49.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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BOOTS AND SHOES STAY ON FREE LIST

High Protective Forces in the House Fail in Effort to Levy Compensatory Duties—Farm Bloc Defeats Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Boot and shoe manufacturers who hoped for a compensatory duty on their products, in view of the 15 per cent ad valorem levy applied to hides in the Fordney tariff bill, were doomed to disappointment yesterday when the House voted to retain these articles on the free list. Shortly before the House, by a substantial vote, had defeated an amendment proposing an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on leather products not specially provided for, harness and saddles.

The action of the House in these two instances was taken against the urgent appeal of Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who had given assurances that compensatory duties on the manufactured products of hides and leather would follow if the House would make hides dutiable.

"You Republicans who voted to put a duty on hides are inconsistent if you put leather goods on the free list," Mr. Fordney admonished his colleagues.

The two amendments were offered by John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, member of the Ways and Means Committee. His first amendment on leather products, which were originally carried on the free list, was defeated by a vote of 92 to 52. The second, imposing an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather, was defeated by a vote of 93 to 66.

Farm Interests Unite

Members from the agricultural states who, protesting that a duty on shoes would make their cost to the people almost prohibitive, joined forces with members from stock-raising districts in opposing the compensatory rates. They contended that the rate on hides was a sufficient protection to boot and shoe manufacturers.

By the adoption of 121 amendments to the bill, the House paved the way for a final vote on passage at 3 o'clock today. One of the last amendments adopted was offered by Mr. Tilson, reducing the ad valorem duty on automobile and bicycle tires from 20 to 10 per cent.

Finis J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee, acting Democratic leader, denounced the duty on hides as a mere excuse for the Ways and Means Committee to protect manufactured articles. "If it had not been admitted free, he said, the committee would have attempted to tax all its products."

During the height of the debate, Mr. Garrett made public a message from Claude Kitchin, Representative from North Carolina, the Democratic floor leader, stating that the position the minority party is taking in opposition to the Fordney bill is "nerving Democrats everywhere for a united front in 1922 and 1924 and giving them fresh

hope of a coming victory." He urged the Democrats to stand against protection on potatoes, cotton, oil, asphalt, or any other products.

Party's Future at Stake

"No Democrat in Congress should be willing to handicap by a single vote his party in future campaigns," said Mr. Kitchin, "but should be willing and ready to make sacrifices and take political risks even in his own districts for the sake of his party. I certainly hope our Democratic colleagues will stand as one man and be firm and brave enough not to yield to the tempting demand of any social interest in his district or elsewhere."

"If so, our record will be as clean and unmarred as our principles, and Democratic victory in 1922 will follow as surely as day follows night."

Mr. Kitchin declared that the tariff bill enacted in this Congress will, in succeeding campaigns, until repealed, be one of the main issues between the parties. The purpose of the Fordney bill, he protested, is not revenue, but protection favoritism to some special interest. If protection to the home industry of a Republican is wrong, it is equally wrong to the home industry of a Democrat.

MISSIONARY ASKS END OF TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Destruction of the growing poppies is all that is needed to suppress the morphine traffic in China, and suppression of the trade would be easier than enforcement of prohibition, according to Miss Emily Hartwell, a missionary worker in China.

Miss Hartwell urged the delegates to the sixth world's Christian Endeavor convention here to petition President Harding to help put an end to the traffic. In the years 1918 to 1919, she said, 89 tons of morphine went into China through foreign post offices over which the Chinese Government has no control because of extra-territorial rights.

RATE CUTTING BY ALL ROADS URGED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—All railroads should cut freight rates, whether they can afford it or not, Clifford Thorne, shippers' organizations' representative, said yesterday.

Mr. Thorne praised what he called the "magnificent precedent" set by Henry Ford in cutting rates on the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton road. "Economic forces have compelled reduction of prices in almost every line of business, except railroads," he said. "Whether the roads can afford it is not a correct test. If it were the test we would still have war level prices on food and clothing."

JAPANESE LABORERS FLEE

TURLOCK, California.—A general exodus of Japanese field laborers and their families from this district took place yesterday, following the deportation to Keyes, five miles north, of 58 Japanese male workers by members of a union of fruit and melon pickers, the authorities announced. The union is composed principally of white itinerants.

E. W. BURT & Co.

Annual Mid-Summer

MARK-DOWN SHOE SALE

<p>Women's Tan Calf Oxford Strap Pumps, formerly \$3 \$5.85 and \$8.50</p> <p>White Canvas Medium and Broad Toe Oxfords \$5.45</p> <p>White Canvas, Black Trimmed, Formerly \$7.50 \$5.85</p> <p>White Buck Oxfords and Pumps, Formerly \$9.50 \$7.85</p> <p>White Buck, brown and black trimmed, Formerly \$9.50 \$7.85</p> <p>Black Calf and Kid Oxfords, medium and broad \$6.85 toes, Formerly \$8.50</p> <p>Gray Buck Black Trimmed One-Strap Pumps and Oxfords, the same formerly \$12 \$8.85</p> <p>Sand Buck Tan Calf \$8.85 Trimmed Oxfords</p> <p>Black Calf and Patent one-eyelid tie, Louis \$5.85 heel, Formerly \$12</p> <p>Ground Gripper Pumps, formerly \$9.50 \$7.45</p>	<p>White Kid, one and two-strap, Baby Louis heel. \$8.85 Formerly \$10</p> <p>Brown and Gray Suede Pumps, one and two-strap, Baby Louis heel. \$8.85 Formerly \$10</p> <p>Brown Calf, one and two-strap, Baby Louis heel. \$8.85 Formerly \$10</p> <p>Gray Kid, one-strap, Baby Louis heel. \$8.85 Formerly \$10</p> <p>Broken Sizes White Canvas Pumps and Oxfords. \$2.95</p> <p>Table</p> <p>Women's Brown Cloth Ground Gripper Oxfords, broken lots. \$3.95</p> <p>Women's Ground Gripper Kid Boots, small sizes. \$8.45</p> <p>Women's Modified Ground Gripper Boots \$8.45</p> <p>Oxfords \$</p>
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THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Lake Cirtitz

It seemed impossible to read the heading "A Cultivated Lake" without wondering whether any of the inhabitants of the lake were cultured, like some oysters. The lake in question is Lake Cirtitz in mid-eastern Europe. The most cultured occupants turned out to be the human beings who sow and harvest on the lake bottom in summer, the waters having departed suddenly through great fissures in the bed of the lake. In the autumn the waters return as rapidly as they went, throwing up cascades of foam as if from blow-holes. Presumably the lake is fed in winter by water coming to it underground from a body of water higher in the mountains and, in turn, empties into some lower lying basin.

The Mayor at Westminster

There is more than meets the eye in the announcement that the Dean of Westminster has assigned a particular stall on the north side of the choir for the use of the Mayor of Westminster whenever he visits the Abbey in either a public or a private capacity. The Dean's kindly act removes another obstacle to the full friendship which should exist in Westminster between the ecclesiastical and the civic authorities. Centuries ago there was no love lost between them. The Abbey authorities were a powerful body; the citizens of Westminster were struggling to be free, in a municipal sense. It was the collar of the Abbey who built the Gatehouse prison late in the fourteenth century and installed the warden as a jailer. It was the abbot who had custody of all prisoners captured within the liberties. It was the abbot who, when debts were owing to the monastery, did not recover them by ordinary process of law, but sent out his "common pressers" to distraint on the debtor's goods. When Bryan Talbot, a gentleman by birth, fell into arrears with his rent, he had to surrender his "large bearded legged," his "Hill Old Ship Chest," his water-lub and his "blew pyllan for a woman." Not until the middle of the fifteenth century did self-government manifest itself in a society of citizens, and that is a long way from the gift to the Mayor of a stall in the Abbey.

African Salt

A report made to the French Society of Biology shows that 25,000,000 human beings in the Congo region commonly employ salt of potassium instead of salt of sodium for seasoning their food. They obtain this salt from the ashes of certain plants. Since the opening up of the country ordinary salt has been largely imported, but the Negroes regard it as insipid, and abandon with regret the use of their familiar ashes. They take the imported salt only because it is cheap.

The Topography of the Air

Explorations of the air have revealed an astonishing definiteness of arrangement in its layers, although, of course, the details are continually changing. Ley, in England, has directed his studies of floating balloons to a solution of the question of the influence of the topography of the earth's surface on the state of the air above it. He finds, among other things, that the disturbances produced by hills and valleys are transmitted to an unexpectedly great elevation, affecting the lower and middle strata throughout. A general effect noticed is that the velocity of the wind, or of a current of air, is increased over a hill and diminished over a valley. It is thought that similar observations, generally distributed, would furnish us with a real topography of the air.

The Glass Plumber

The introduction of the vacuum-tube light has brought into existence the new trade of "glass plumbing." The glass tubes, in which the light is produced by an electric current flowing through a gaseous conductor, are an inch and three-quarters in diameter, and are put up in lengths of about 8½ feet, and hermetically sealed in place. For the purpose of this work a set of glass-blower instruments has been invented, including cutting tools, blowers and hand torches, and experts perform the necessary operations with surprising rapidity.

Something Like Leather

Paul Michel, a Marseilles workman, is said to have discovered a new metal for making "everlasting" boots, a metal which has the appearance of

ordinary leather, is just as light, and costs one-tenth the price of the original article. Michel claims that his metal boots will last for years, that they are completely impervious to weather and that they are comfortable. If they could be made elastic, so as to grow with the child who proudly starts on school life with a pair, they would be near perfection; but as they are they come some way toward the ideal of Lord Salisbury, who as a boy wanted to be a cat so that he might not have to be measured for and fitted with new clothes.

RURAL ENGLAND IN MINIATURE

When, that earliest comprehensive census of the English people recorded in Domesday Book was taken, the hamlet of Wood Eaton, Oxfordshire, housed some 50 persons. It is anticipated that this month's census returns will show that Wood Eaton's population is within two or three of that same total. In character of occupation, as in numbers, there has been little change down the centuries. Self-contained to the extent of few parishes in England, the land has always provided work and sustenance for about the same number of inhabitants; rich pastures have led to the reckoning of wealth in heads of cattle, and elm, ash and oak have paid and still pay toll of ax and saw.

The hamlet of Wood Eaton is one of the most perfect bits of ancient England to be met with on or off the beaten track. Time and the hand of man have dealt lightly with this spot. It is an epitome of centuries' slow growth, but youth is yearly renewed in the green garment of spring, and even the crumbling stones hide their scars under the velvet of moss and lichen.

Wood Eaton is the outer gem of the Cherwell country. That stream, famous from its confluence with the Isis, winds through meadow land above Magdalen walks, where memories of Addison linger. Ancient manors rise here and there from these fat meads. Such are Water Eaton Manor, where the Lady Lovelace defied the men of Cromwell, and higher up the vale, Shipdon Manor. Both are still little centers of rural life, but pride of family must now be sought in musty parchments, housed elsewhere or traced in enduring stone.

Climbing from the valley, the traveler may turn the corner of a winding lane and find at Wood Eaton the treasure house of his journey. That rude shaft on weather-beaten base is the remnant of a cross marking the spot where pagans received baptism. At this pond cattle have drunk these eight centuries and more. Seen through spreading branches rises a sturdy tower from which Cromwell's captains kept a lookout toward the fair city in the plain when Royal Oxford held by the Stuart cause.

Three or four cottages, homely and well thatched, and "stout ruin," ivy grown, marking the limits of the Manor Park, complete a picture of singular beauty and completeness. It was idyllic on a spring Sunday morning. The sound of singing, unaccompanied, came from the little church beyond the green.

No more appropriate line could here be quoted as rightly describing that morning scene than that of one of the intimate poets of rural England, Robert Bloomfield:

"Calm village silence, and the hope of heaven."

The church at Wood Eaton is in the main early English. Of itself it would attract no more than passing notice in a shire that is rich with the legacies of past builders; but it is so much a part of the general architectural scheme, so congruous with the whole, that one lingers over it with peculiar pleasure. It was built for a parish of settled population. Tudor benches, turned into pews in post-Reformation times, afford ample accommodation now as they did when their roughly carved poppy head decorations were a source of satisfaction to some rural craftsman. But what the visitor will most admire is the simplicity of the interior—whitened walls, relieved only by the escutcheons of one or two country families. A musicians' gallery runs across the width of the nave, but for long the only instrument heard within the walls has been the pitch pipe. There is no organ. But Wood Eaton is proud of its peal of five bells. Dating back to 1580, they are "so very sweet and tuneful that they are called the Wood Eaton fagaglets." So wrote a visitor to the parish in 1718.

Living quiet lives, and slow to move from hearth and home in normal times—the record exodus was at the call for service six years ago—the people of Wood Eaton count events by the seasons, and regulate their tasks by the common round of the annual cycle. An odd visit to the county town-city, rather, whose colleges have given the parish so many rectors, or an occasional jaunt to some country fair may mark a red-letter day.

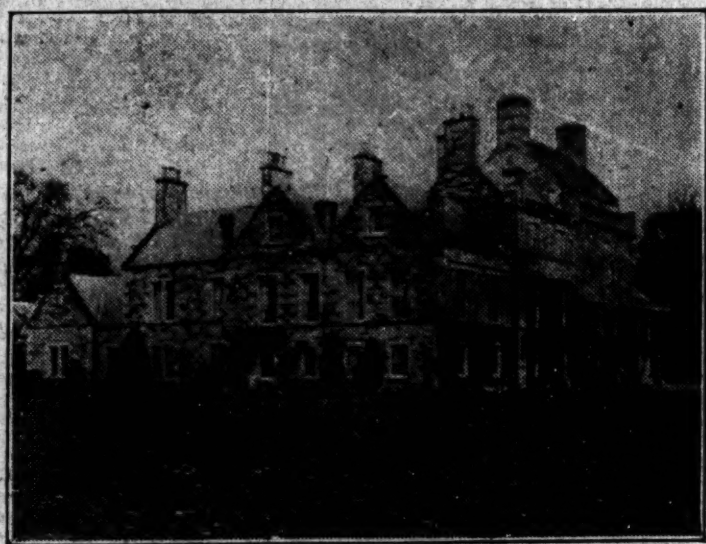
A mile or so north of the village is a Romano-British site which has been the subject of considerable investigation. It is still a source of interest to members of the Oxfordshire Archaeological Society, of which Lord North is president. The excavations go to show that here the art of the Celt survived the Roman influence. It is thought that tubule and bronze objects must have been the work of a native population, which could have obtained both iron and fuel in the neighborhood. Brooches of an early Celtic type and British coins have been found, suggesting that the site was a center of Celtic activity. The Roman finds have also been of rich interest, and it is thought that further excavations may show Romano-British houses, with Roman fittings and furniture.

BEMERSYDE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

No gift could have been more gracious nor have been received with heartier appreciation than that made by the people of the British Empire, who have joined together to buy for Lord Haig the house which has been the home of the Haigs for 800 years. Mr. John Russell, who wrote the History of the Haigs of Bemersyde on the Tweed, says that of the hundreds of forts and castles which once existed on the Scottish side of the border, and whose ruins excite the wonder and curiosity of the antiquary, Bemersyde is the only one that is still lived in as a manorial residence, and lived in, too, by the family that were its original founders.

For four centuries it descended from father to son, with one exception only, but after 1511, when the direct line was broken, and James, the seventh, tenth, laird, sold the estates to a



From photograph © Central News, London

Home of the Haigs for 800 years

younger brother, it was never again owned by an heir in the direct line, but passed from one younger branch of the family to another member of a younger branch in a bewildering manner.

It is owing to the readiness with which the recent owner, Colonel Haig, met the wishes of the donors of this princely gift that the freedom of the estates with the ancient Peel tower, the mansion and the contents thereof, with gardens, parks and all the appurtenances thereof were purchased. Lord Haig, in his letter of thanks to the donors, makes grateful reference to the part his kinsman has played in giving him possession of his old home.

Speaking for Lady Haig, as well as for himself, he says: "The pleasure of making our home in the house that for 800 years has been the seat of Haigs will be redoubled by the thought that it was the spontaneous act of all classes of our countrymen and women that enabled us to do so."

A volume of all the names of the subscribers was presented to Lord Haig with the documents conveying the gift to him, and a plaque will be placed in the hall of the mansion, with the following inscription:

"People of the Empire have vested this place in Field-Marshal Douglas Baron Haig of Bemersyde, Viscount Dawick and Earl Haig, K. T., as an emblem of sentiment and grateful testimony of the distinguished service to humanity in a cause which—by Divine Grace victorious—has triumphed in support of right and justice."

Ascalon

Ascalon, the Philistine city where Samson slew the 30 men and took their lives, is now being excavated by the Palestine Exploration Fund, under the direction of Professor Garstang. The site of Ascalon has been uninhabited practically since the end of the thirteenth century. The prophecies in Zephaniah (ii. 13), "For Gaza shall be forsaken and Ashkelon a desolation," and Zechariah (ix. 5), "and the king shall perish from Gaza and Ashkelon shall not be inhabited," have been fulfilled.

When the British troops occupied Ascalon in 1917, a few squalid huts were found among the ruins of this once great city. Terraced gardens and orchards cover the site, and a mound runs round it composed of the fallen ramparts partly covering the Byzantine and medieval ramparts and the many towers.

In the Crusades Ascalon was the last place to hold out against the Crusaders, being finally taken by them, retaken by Saladin, and again taken by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who renovated the destroyed walls and towers. By mutual consent and cooperation the fortifications were again destroyed. In 1240 an attempt was made to re-fortify the town, but in 1270 the complete destruction came under the Sultan Bihars. So thorough was this destruction that not a single architectural fragment has been found in its original position, and the stones and sculptures were destroyed, many being sawn through. During the Roman period Ascalon was an important city, and in 104 B. C. was made a free state under Roman protection. In the preliminary excavations two statues already known to exist were unearthed, one a statue of Fortune, the other of Victory, half built into the walls. The statue of large size is in half relief. The statue of Victory stands with feet resting on the earth, which is supported on the shoulders of Atlas. There has been excavated a third statue presumed to be of Peace. A sixth century writer, Antoninus the Martyr, speaks of a Pool of Peace, with steps like the seats in a Greek or Roman theater and a portico of steps leading to the water's edge, this

has now been revealed by the excavations. Near by is the legendary well of Abraham, presumably the excavations this spring, a gigantic sandaled foot, a yard long, and an arm of a huge marble statue have been found in a marble shrine.

The history of Ascalon can be taken back to about 1370 B. C. in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets; at this time it's inhabitants were still Canaanites. The Philistines came about 1184 B. C. This Philistine period is one known little about. Captor, the Biblical home of the Philistines, is the land of Kefti of the Egyptian records, presumed to be Crete. The Philistines had some connection with Crete, but they do not appear to have been Cretans; it is also more doubtful that they came from Cyprus. They are represented on ancient reliefs, etc., as wearing peculiar headresses with a band under the chin, and carrying round shields.

There is a resemblance in the Kefti dress on the Egyptian monuments to

the Hittite. Kefti may possibly be greater Cilicia; some of their vessels and gold even have a similarity to those from the Taurus.

From the present excavations it is hoped to fill up the gap in the Philistine period of the history of Ascalon, and to clear up many doubts on the origin of the Philistines, the circumstances of their invasion, their relations with the Jews and their position in the early Mediterranean civilizations.

A POET OF PARIS CAFES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Paul Fort, who many years ago in France received the title of Prince of Poets, and still retains it, recently left Paris for South America, where he is to give a series of lectures. All who are interested in the life and letters of the French capital know him chiefly because he represents the literature of the café. He might have been met sitting on a leather bench surrounded by a great group of admirers any Tuesday evening at a café on the Boulevard Montparnasse called La Closerie des Lilas—an appropriately poetical name.

The literary café is an old tradition, but no one associated himself more with this milieu than Paul Fort. At one period there was a great controversy in France about the respective merits of two categories of poets—the poets of the café and the poets of the salon. The author of "Ballades Françaises" in a memorable manifesto asserted that a poet was a poet without need of qualification. In an overcrowded city, where intellectuals are generally poor, living in one or two rooms, it is inevitable that they should make of the café a salon. There they meet to discuss their craft, to seek happy communion. Many movements originate in the café. Coterie are formed, little reviews are planned, new ideas and methods are discussed, encouragement and cooperation and sympathy are found.

Paul Fort reigned like a king, holding his court in a café. He has few direct imitators but his influence has been considerable. One of the subjects which he has chosen for his tour in Latin America is, of course, the literary cabaret. The French poets, he said, go to the cabaret because the literary cabaret is a better place than the literary salon, where companionship may be found and ideas may be stimulatingly exchanged. The popular chanson appeals particularly to him, and he will talk about the songs that have made French history.

He was in those heroic days when symbolism flourished, the founder of the Théâtre d'Art and the producer of the early dramas of Maurice Maeterlinck. The theaters of the avant-garde have always interested him and have today his support. He is also to speak of the tendencies of the new generation of French poets. Victor Hugo, Alfred de Vigny, Lamartine, and de Musset, he will discuss in an anecdotal manner. But what is perhaps the most interesting subject on which he speaks is his thesis that to secure a true world peace there must be a union of intellectuals of every country.

THE POND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It's just a green pool in the woods, Edged round with yellow sand, Hemmed in by green, or berries red, Where crowded alders stand. Blue flag with golden center cups. Stands stiffly at its side; And blue-winged swallows swoop and dip Above its placid tide.

BIRD SONG AND MUSIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Two or three American ornithologists made an elaborate attempt not many years ago to represent the songs of our commoner birds in musical notation. Most of those who read the articles and books in which they recorded their results came to the conclusion that the attempt had been largely a failure. Expert ornithologists who were not devoid of what we call the "musical ear" found themselves unable to recognize the songs when the notation was played out on a suitable musical instrument.

It would seem, in fact, that this interesting experiment, which was carried out with great skill and patience, was bound to fail because of the fact, obvious enough when one stops to consider the matter, that the songs of birds are not music in an ordinary sense. They can scarcely be successfully imitated on any instrument, such as the piano or flute, which has fixed intervals, and they ignore altogether the intervals of the orthodox scale which the elder Bach devised for his Wohltemperirte Klavier. Whether they are music even to the singers themselves, whether they serve anything like the aesthetic purposes for which human beings use music, seems very doubtful to one who knows that a bird with a very imperfect and badly modulated voice takes quite as much pleasure, apparently, in his own performances as does his more gifted rival in the adjoining woodlot. But then, this same sort of complacency has been observed even in human beings, and perhaps we should not judge too hastily.

Some one has said that all birds sing in the minor, and it is certainly true that they make very few if any perfect major intervals. The total effect of some songs, such as that of the robin, however, is the effect of music in the major mood. On the other hand, no one would hesitate for a moment to say that the song of the white-throated sparrow is sung in a minor key. The fact seems to be that each species, almost, one might say, each individual of the species, sings in a scale of its own. Accordingly, the bewildering variety of keys, accents, syncopations, and intervals is such as musical notation can only distantly approximate. And then, as a final exasperation to the musical ear, no bird, except once in a hundred times, by accident, ends his song on the tonic. For an exacting taste there are too few resolutions and finales in the woodland chorus. Many birds do not even sing through the themes which we expect from them. More and more, in the busy days of his nesting season, the white-throated sparrow gives us only the first two of his pure flute notes, leaving the three triplets which close his strain for the memory of the listener, or perhaps, expending his energy to seek out some less occupied white-throat who has time for the end of the tune.

Few persons, even of those who know a good deal about birds, realize how high is the pitch of ordinary bird song. The nut-hatch, to be sure, sounds a surprisingly low note and is, in fact, a veritable basso profundo among birds. In imitating the white-throat, however, a clever whistler may succeed fairly well except in the fact, of which he will probably not be aware, that his pitch is several octaves too low. It seems possible that some birds have been classified as songless simply because their voices are too high to be audible to the human ear. I have seen a California hummingbird sit for a minute—and a minute is a long time to him—on a honeysuckle spray, his throat swelling and throbbing, and his whole body rocking with inaudible song. I could not be certain, of course, that he was singing, but certainly he had all the look of a bird in an ecstasy of musical delight. Now and then one of his lowest notes would reach my ear as a piercing squeak, but the rest was lost. The whole thing was a forceful lesson in the truth that hummingbirds are not made primarily for the amusement of human beings but for themselves. Somewhere, hidden in the leaves of the honeysuckle vine, there may have been an ear to which that inaudible song was most delicious melody.

The ornithologists who attempted to render bird songs in musical notation made a good deal of sport. I remember, of the popular attempts to reduce them to syllables of human speech, or even to intelligible words. Now the best thing to say of this latter effort is that it does not even pretend to be accurate. No one regards it as more than a pleasing game, which anyone may play. The man who first remarked that one of our common flycatchers seemed to him to say "Phoebe" should have expected that another man would hear it say, quite as clearly, "Deerie." Yet the former guess was sufficiently close so that the bird is now known by no other name. There are several other equally successful guesses which have given to birds their popular names, as in the cases of the cuckoo, the yaffle, the pewee, the crackle, and the chickadee.

No one can quarrel with the man for whom the meadow-lark says unmistakably, "Spring" or the "Year-Spring of the Year!" The oven-bird, too, most persons would agree, says only "Teacher—Teacher—Teacher—Teacher—Teacher" with startling clearness and with the insistent rising inflection of a child who has something of the utmost importance to communicate. The goldfinch says nothing very intelligible in his undulating flight—only "Per-chio-o-pee, Per-chio-o-pee." During the pauses of his work on this little tune, however, he is frequently more loquacious. The bluebird says only one word, and one may not be quite sure whether that word is "Excellent. Excellent" or "Ver-liv. Ver-liv." As for the white-throat, there is some difference of opinion. For many people he sings "My name's Peabody, Pea-

body, Peabody," not as though he were particularly glad or proud of the fact, but giving rather the impression that he finds it somewhat hard to live up to his name. To others he says, in the tone of a plain wife, "All day whitelina, whitelina, whitelina!" But one does not need to travel many hundreds of miles north of Boston to come to a place where he is heard to sing nothing but "O sweet Canada, Canada, Canada." And since he is so much a Canadian bird, perhaps we should agree that this last interpretation is the correct one.

Ridgeway's rendering of the veery's song, "Ta-weel-ah, ta-weel-ah, twill-ah, twill-ah," is very close, and far more satisfactory than any pseudo-musical imitation could be. The sound of these syllables pronounced with the right inflections and pauses but with no attempt to sing them, will bring before anyone who has heard the bird a picture of the quiet glades "paved with afternoon" in which he habitually sings. Some one has imitated the song of the wood thrush almost as successfully in the syllables: "Uol-l-a-e-o-l-l-noll-nol-aeolee-lee!" But in this case it is clear that one would get little from the syllables unless he had heard the song.

One is glad that the most accurate and beautiful rendering of the song of the hermit thrush was given by John Burroughs, for it was he who taught us that this bird—sometimes called the swamp angel—is the foremost of American song birds. The words Burroughs attributes to the bird are at once an imitation of the song and a characterization of the singer: "O spherul, spherul! O holy, holy! O clear away, clear away! O clear up, clear up!" This supreme song of our American woods is not a proud, gorgeous strain, as Burroughs rightly says. "It suggests no passion or emotion, nothing personal, but seems to be the voice of that calm sweet solemnity one attains to in his best moments."

But, after all, in the tangle of bird song which comes to the ear on any fine morning, who cares what the singers are saying or whether they are making what may properly be called music? For what reason they sing we may never precisely know, but that their song brings joy to any rightly attuned listener is the main thing. Thomas Nashe once sang out the feeling which is aroused in one by this chorus of the dawn in the uperring words:

Spring, the sweet Spring, is the year's Pleasant King;
Then blooms each thing, maids dance in a ring,
Cold doth not sting, the pretty birds sing
"Cuckoo, Jug-jug, pu-wee, to-willa-woo."

Artificial Daylight in Tubes

The light of electric bulbs and arc lights depends upon the heating of minute particles to the glowing point. Thus the amount of light depends upon the amount of heat, and even so, their scale of color and brightness is limited.

Moreover, they are, it appears, far from economical and transform into light, even in their most improved form, only a small percentage of the energy contained in the coal that is put under the boiler. They may therefore be described as inefficient even in their present highly developed form. A more advanced method has been discovered, however, called "selective luminescence," whereby metals are found whose particles have a higher rate of vibration than those of the carbon of the arc-light and incandescent bulb. It has, in fact, been found possible to set up by heat extremely high vibrations in a combination of the metals thorium and cerium.

The Welsbach gas mantle is the practical application of this discovery in the field of what is known as selective luminescence. One of the best examples of selective luminescence is produced chemically in the firefly. It is upon the possibility of electrically setting up vibrations in gases that the vacuum-tube light is based. The tube light of today in its various forms is the practical application of this theory. The light furnishes soft but penetrating illumination in practical and economical form, either in long tubes or in tubes arranged in compact, portable form as "windows." Various colors are possible. The most economical, it appears, is a yellow, produced from nitrogen. Air alone gives a pleasing rosy glow. Perhaps, all things considered, the most valuable is that obtained from the use of carbonic-acid gas, which gives a light that reproduces average daylight. This of great commercial value in all trades that are in any way dependent upon color, such as dyeing-establishments, printing-shops, and especially in hosiery and department stores, where it shows goods in their right colors and enables accurate matching to be done, regardless of daylight. Color-matching and selecting usually deals with the very finest and most refined shades and tints, and hence the value of an artificial daylight can easily be understood.

The light is used by dyeing concerns for tests that are in comparing colors; by lithographers who are able to do accurate color-printing by its aid; by jewelers, to grade and match gems; by oil refiners, so that the color of the oil flowing from their stills may be accurately judged, and by photographers, who use it for soft daylight effects in night work.

Florists use it so that their flowers may be seen in the same colors they have under the blue sky. Art galleries are using it so that the pictures they have to sell shall be seen in all the vigor and delicacy the painter, who made them under daylight, meant that they should have. The air and nitrogen tubes are used in many stores and give the best distributed and most shadow-free illumination to be had and the illumination the most agreeable. One of the largest equipments of the kind is in the New York City Post Office, where nearly a mile of tubing has been used for some years to light an entire floor.

HENRY DAVRAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Intellectual ability and personal charm are conspicuously united in the person of Henry Davray who, for his work in the cause of Anglo-French unity, has recently been decorated with the Cross of the Légion d'Honneur.

It was about half way through the '90s that Henry Davray first came to London. He had done brilliantly at school and at the Sorbonne, and he had literary ambitions.

It is curious to think of Davray as a contemporary of Ernest Dowson, Lionel Johnson, Aubrey Beardsley, John Davidson, Herbert Horn, Charles Conder, and many others, for Davray is in no sense a mere survival. He belongs to the present. In his own country he has toiled hard to make known English art and English literature to his compatriots. For upward of 25 years he has contributed to the "Mercure de France" a regular series of articles in which he has described and criticized, with genial yet pungent wit and great literary acumen, every book of importance that has seen the light in England or America.

These essays and studies—so numerous that probably he himself has lost count of them—he has never troubled to collect and issue in volume form. This is the more to be regretted since they throw valuable light on the literary and artistic movements that have taken place in England during the last quarter of a century. With this branch of the "Mercure's" activities he was always kept in close touch and he has thus been instrumental in revealing to France not only many of her own foremost writers, but not a few of the great literary artists of other countries.

It was with this latter aim in view that, in 1898, Henry Davray undertook the general editorship of the "Collection d'Auteurs Etrangers" which constitutes one of the most valuable series of books that have appeared under the "Mercure's" imprint. He began this series with the two Jungle books, till then unknown in France, the translation of which he entrusted to the Vicomte d'Humières. He next brought out in this series the works of Carlyle, Kipling, Wells, Conrad, Barry, Meredith, Hardy, Stevenson, Crane, Lafcadio Hearn, Maurice Hewlett, Ruskin, Wilde, Edmund Gosse, Arnold Bennett, Walter Pater, and others, as well as the complete poetical works of Edgar Allan Poe and Walt Whitman. With another publishing house he undertook a French version of a series of short histories of the great literatures of the world: American literature by Prof. W. F. Trent, English literature by Edmund Gosse, and Spanish literature by Prof. Fitzmaurice Kelly.

As regards literature, from 1898 onward he was a regular contributor to the journal called *Littérature*, which was then published under the distinguished editorship of H. D. Traill, and since then there is hardly a review, hardly a London daily, that has not published articles from his genial and accomplished pen, on the art, the literature, and the politics of France. During these years he has worked indefatigably toward strengthening the understanding between France and Great Britain, and he was entrusted with a sort of semi-official mission by his government, which brought him into frequent contact with the French Ambassador, Paul Cambon. It was only the other day, on his return from a visit which he has just paid to the former Ambassador in Paris, that he said: "I shall always look upon it as the greatest privilege of my life to have been able to act as the humble coadjutor of Paul Cambon and to have worked under the direction of that great Frenchman."

For several months in 1915 Mr. Davray acted as war correspondent to the "Petit Parisien" on the British front. He was next intrusted by the Petit Journal with the task of rendering an account of the tremendous efforts put forth by Britain in the war. It was then that he came to realize how little the two countries really understood each other, and it became his ardent desire that the "rapprochement" which had come into being with the entente cordiale should take deep and lasting root in the hearts of the two great peoples.

It was with this object in view that he founded and has worked so hard for the Anglo-French Society which, coming into being "without observation" toward the end of 1917, now boasts a membership in London alone of more than 2000 and possesses flourishing branches in most of the great provincial cities in England and Wales.

All these things are, so to speak, matters of public import. They are extremely meritorious, and the Legion of Honor granted to Henry Davray is a token that France recognizes the value of the services rendered her by one of the most able and indefatigable of her sons.

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DELAYS CONTINUE IN PATENT OFFICE

Bureau Congested With Applications Awaiting Examination—Force Depleted by Continuing Policy of Curtailing Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the announcement from the United States Patent Office that its already depleted force of examiners is swamped under an accumulation of 45,000 applications for patents during the last six months, an increase of 43 per cent over the first half of 1918, Congress is being urged to take immediate steps to relieve the bureau from its present condition.

To add to the handicap under which the Patent Office force is working, 5,000 applications for trade marks were also filed during that period. Some divisions of the Patent Office are ten months behind, with no prospects of immediate relief, while 44,000 applications for patents were awaiting action on May 1. The work is accumulating each month.

Relief legislation, increasing the force and salaries in the Patent Office, has been pending since the early days of the Sixty-Sixth Congress. Known all over the industrial sections as the "Molan life-saving bill," it already has passed the House twice, only to fall in the general rush for "patent" measures in the close of the session.

The present bill, now awaiting action by the House, was reported from the Patents Committee on June 15 by Florian Lampert (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, its chairman.

The salaries of Patent Office examiners have been increased only 10 per cent since they were fixed in 1918. The absolute need of readjustment is shown from the wholesale resignations in recent months, examiners leaving the government service to take positions with private concerns. During the last 16 months 110 examiners resigned, or one-fourth the total number. In twice that time 231, more than half the total force, have resigned. Business men are suffering because the places of the examiners have been filled with inexperienced men, with a result that the issuance of patents, many of the utmost industrial importance, is far behind.

To make matters worse, stated Mr. Lampert, the Civil Service Commission has been unable to supply eligibles for the examining corps, since desirable men no longer seek employment in the Patent Office, owing to the small salaries paid. As a consequence, there are 45 examiners on the temporary roll who have never passed civil service examination. Degrees from universities are required of applicants, but no knowledge of physics, chemistry, higher mathematics, mechanics, foreign languages and patent law.

To pay the increases in salaries, the fees have been boosted in the bill now before the House, so that practically no expense will be assumed by the government. For instance, the fee paid by an inventor is increased from \$15 to \$20. The prices of copies also are increased from 5 to 10 cents.

In the clerical force, the salaries are the lowest paid in the government service. During the past year one-fourth of the clerical force resigned and places have been filled only with great difficulty.

NEW YORK ICE CREAM MAKERS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In an attempt to get the prices of ice cream and confectionary back to a pre-war level, Mrs. Louis Reed Weismiller, Deputy Commissioner of Public Markets, has called a conference of city confectioners for today. Retailers do not seem disturbed, she finds, at the growing resentment against these high prices, for they believe that the public will want their goods sufficiently to be willing to pay prices demanded.

A representative of one candy company calls attention to the fact that there is much more than the cost of raw materials to be taken into consideration in the cost of making candy, and enumerates rent, light, heating, labor, taxes, freight and other expenses. Opposed to this, a pharmacist with a soda fountain insists that it can sell ice cream soda at 10 cents a glass and still make a profit.

NEW YORK, New York—The cost of production of ice cream soda is 7 1/2 cents a glass, a prominent pharmacy stated yesterday in announcing that it could make a reasonable profit by charging the customer 10 cents. Most prices in New York are 15 cents and up, plus war tax.

"THE PILGRIM SPIRIT" GIVEN AT PLYMOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Plymouth News Office

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts—The first of 12 performances of the pageant, "The Pilgrim Spirit," which is the official Massachusetts observance of the Pilgrim Tercentenary, was given here Wednesday evening. Channing Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and many town and city officials of the state, were in the great audience that gathered on Cole's Hill and watched the historical spectacle which has been in preparation for many months. Some 1,600 residents of Plymouth and vicinity were in the cast, and other thousands watched the performance.

The thorough-going preparations that have been made by the author and master of the pageant, Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard, and his assistant corps of experts, was

evident in the way every detail of the action was carried out as planned. The elaborate lighting system worked perfectly, enabling the author to bring out upon his land and water stage of several acres, effects that have hitherto been looked for only within the limited space of an enclosed theater. The music, provided by a band of 70, proved an important element in the play, several composers having provided special numbers to accent the particular meaning and mood of the 20 scenes dealing with the causes that led to the departure of the Pilgrims for America, and with their adventures in England, Holland and at Plymouth.

The cast, which was wholly composed of community talent, distinguished itself alike in the pantomimic and speaking scenes. The whole pageant deeply impressed the audience, not only as a spectacle of great beauty, but as a worthy tribute to the Pilgrims.

CATTLE PRICES AT A PRE-WAR LEVEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Bankers should feel safe in supporting the production of live stock because livestock values are back to 1914 levels. Despite this fact it is not easy to obtain loans on live stock, according to statements made at the convention of the American Institute of Banking here yesterday by C. B. Heineemann, secretary of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Tests of the relative profitability of crop farming, live-stock production, and crop and live-stock production combined, made by both federal and state agencies, said Mr. Heineemann, show clearly that live-stock production is a valuable complement to crop farming and that the crop farmer who raises live stock fares better, as a rule, than the farmer who does not do so.

"In many cases," he said, "live-stock production is essential to successful crop farming. In bad years it sometimes reduces the farmer's losses below what they would have been had his activities been limited to crops alone."

Little Profit from Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—While admitting that the statements made by C. B. Heineemann, secretary of the Institute of American Meat Packers regarding the relative profitability of live-stock and crop farming, might hold good over a long series of years, S. W. Mumford, director of the live-stock marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and secretary of the Live-Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen, which is evolving plans for farmers' national cooperative marketing, declared that the farmer who has made money on live stock in the last three years is a very rare exception.

"Farmers are being forced out of business by the present deflation," he said, "and this will bring about a shortage in production. It will then take a period of high prices to rebuild the live-stock industry."

RAILWAY MEN SILENT ON RECENT MEETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—No details of the terms agreed upon by the steering committee of the Association of Railway Executives, which will hereafter be known as its executive committee, with representatives of the government, as a result of their recent conference at Washington, were made public by the association upon receipt of the report at their meeting yesterday afternoon, which was attended by representatives of most of the large trunk lines of the country. At the conclusion of the meeting, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, authorized this statement:

"Today's meeting was for the purpose of receiving a report from the steering committee, now known as the executive committee, on the efforts to reach a final settlement with the government of all matters pending from the period of federal control. Any further statement on the situation must come from the President of the United States."

The nature of the agreement, as far as previously indicated, is believed to involve use of the War Finance Corporation, of which Eugene Meyer Jr. is chairman. A recent statement by Mr. Meyer said that the corporation was ready to take up the question of financing the railways if it were the desire of Congress that it should do so. It is therefore apparent from Chairman Cuyler's statement that the agreement calls for legislative or executive action by the United States, and is not dependent upon action by the executives of the railways.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR PRESSMEN'S UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Lexington News Office

LEXINGTON, Kentucky—The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America is entitled to recover \$165,000 and costs from George L. Berry, president of the international, and his four associate members on the Board of Directors by a ruling of Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran.

TROOP FOR PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Burlington News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Troop C of the Tenth Cavalry, stationed at Ft. Ethan Allen, will act as escort to President Harding when he attends the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The troop, with Captain Triggs in command, has left for Plymouth with orders to report to the President.

ANTI-BEER BILL COMBINE ACTIVE

Outside Interests and Opposition in United States Senate Seek Delay to Force Promulgation of the Pending Palmer Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Collusion between anti-prohibition senators and the outside interests that are seeking to bring about such delay in the passage of the Willis-Campbell bill as will virtually compel the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to issue regulations in accordance with the Palmer ruling, became apparent yesterday afternoon when a "unanimous consent" agreement to reach a vote next Tuesday was objected to by leading pro-liquor senators.

Late in the afternoon Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who has charge of the bill, asked for a unanimous consent agreement to fast-track the bill under the five-minute rule and recess until Monday. Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, minority leader, asked if the consent agreement could be modified to permit motions for the recommitment of the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Opposition Shows Hand

Senator Sterling at first objected, but, confident that a motion to recommit would be overwhelmingly defeated, he agreed to the proposal in order to get a definite date set for the vote. This appeared to pave the way for an understanding, when E. S. Broussard (D.), Senator from Louisiana, who has a strong pro-liquor constituency in New Orleans, openly declared that he would object to a definite date being set for any day. He stood on this declaration, although Senator Sterling offered to change the date to Wednesday of next week.

James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, who, like Senator Broussard, has a constituency in the beer citadel of St. Louis, also indicated that he was opposed to a definite date, on the ground that debate on the measure would be hampered. Senator Reed, however, left it to Senator Broussard to press the objection.

"I want the unanimous consent agreement modified to permit the recommitment of this bill," said Senator Underwood. "Not that I am personally opposed to final action on it on the date specified, but I want to protect the interest of some senators on this side who may desire to offer such a motion."

What Senator Underwood meant was that some ultra-wet senators on the Democratic side want every opportunity to postpone action; this became clear when Senator Broussard got from under cover and declared his true intentions. It became known during the day that following the intimations from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that he would issue the regulations under the Palmer ruling unless he had assurance of speedy action on the bill, the brewery interests started an eleven-hour campaign to postpone action, and sought to make their influence felt among their spokesmen in the Senate.

Senate Program Upset

Failure to set a definite date for a final vote has produced a snarl in the parliamentary situation, and will probably compel the Republican leaders to rest their plans for an adjournment of the Senate. Prohibition leaders on both sides of the chamber declared that there would be no adjournment until the bill was acted on, and that if a protracted debate must be had, they were prepared for it.

They also declared that they would give David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, assurance that the bill would not be "indefinitely" postponed, and would advise him to mark time with regard to the regulations. They are confident that these regulations will be withheld, and that when the pro-liquor senators who are now playing for time realize that the regulations which would open the breweries are not to be issued they will give up the effort to postpone action. What the latter element is now contemplating is a filibuster, which would lead to the Senate adjourning with the Willis-Campbell bill still pending. This is plainly out of the question.

Farm Bill Involved

The snarl in the parliamentary situation is not confined to the anti-beer bill. The Norris bill, creating a federal export corporation for the disposal of foreign countries of surplus farm products, is in for a protracted debate. The "farm bill" realizes that the Republican Party leadership is bitterly opposed to this measure, which now has the right of way, goes directly counter to the motto of "less government in business," and is looked upon by standpatters as a breach of faith in view of this watchword of the Administration. On the other hand the vote whereby the bill was made the order of business was overwhelming, and the leaders are in a quandary as to the tactics to pursue to prevent the measure being sent to President Harding. There is more than a suspicion that the President might veto the proposal, a contingency that might bring a definite break between him and the agricultural bloc in the Senate.

Test of Leadership

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, is scheduled to speak on this measure today. His attitude will be watched closely, as whatever he says will be regarded as representing the Administration viewpoint. The Massachusetts Senator voted to take the bill up, but he has to do this, whether or not he favored

it, in order to preserve the semblance of leadership. It is suspected that he is of the contingent that is opposed to the bill and realizes, at the same time, that it is one of those embarrassing measures which may well prove a test of his ability to keep the Republicans of the Senate behind him.

Indications now are that the bill will remain before the Senate for several days. Whenever it is disposed of, and whatever the disposition may be, the prohibition leaders are determined to make the anti-beer bill the order of business. They are confident that the leaders on both sides who favor an adjournment will bring pressure to bear on the elements that are prepared to launch a filibuster.

Senate Action Awaited

Promulgation of Palmer Ruling Delayed Pending Beer Bill Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Promulgation of the beer and wine regulations in accordance with the ruling of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, awaits action by the Senate on the Willis-Campbell bill. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, David H. Blair, announced yesterday that he had the rules on his desk, and that he would have to sign them within a few days unless there was a clear indication on the part of the Senate that it intended to take speedy action.

The moment is admittedly critical, but the friends of prohibition and of law enforcement are sanguine of success, while realists, that the liquor interests are bending all their energies to opening the way for a renewal of business through the rap made by the Palmer ruling. Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, is of the opinion so far that the delay has not weakened the cause of prohibition enforcement, but, on the contrary, with every passing day men in public life are coming to recognize the necessity of seeing that the law is strengthened and observed.

Last Impeding Obstacle

By those who have worked earnestly for the success of prohibition, this attempt to use the medical profession as an instrument for making it easy to manufacture and purchase wine and beer is regarded as practically the last desperate fling of the liquor men. If they should be successful, the making of beer and wine on a large scale would begin immediately, and the effort to confine the issuing of prescriptions to reputable and conscientious physicians, and to restrict the use of beer and wine to the legitimate purchasers, would tax the enforcement agencies far beyond their ability to cope with the abuses engendered. As the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League said recently:

"Failure to prohibit the use of beer as a medicine will reopen the brewery, and subject the states which have not yet abandoned its medicinal use to a flood of beer which would at once become a national scandal."

If the legislation can come in time to save the situation, Mr. Haynes sees the prospects for enforcement of the law better than they have been since it went into effect. People have become aroused to the fact that bootleggers have formed an aristocracy for political and financial operations in the larger centers, he explained, and that these men represent a certain undesirable foreign element not in sympathy with American ideals. Practical politicians are arriving at the opinion that they must be eliminated.

Women Favor Enforcement

Another element to be reckoned with, he pointed out, is the womanhood of America. Now that women have the franchise, the practical politicians know they must take cognizance of their opinions, which are overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition, enforcement of the law, and American ideals. Men who have heretofore opposed prohibition are now announcing that respect for the law requires that they support the enforcement program of the government. They have so expressed themselves to Mr. Haynes.

In regard to reorganization, Mr. Haynes is most hopeful, always on the assumption that no adverse element, such as the failure of Congress to back up enforcement by the passage of the pending legislation, intervenes to impede progress.

WOMEN TEACHERS WANT EQUAL PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Orleans News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—At the annual meeting of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, it was decided to endorse the demand of the women teachers in the public schools of this city for the same salaries paid men teachers. The influence of the federation will now be brought to bear on the Orleans Parish School Board. "Men high school instructors in New Orleans earn from \$900 to \$1050 a year more than the women," said Miss Alice Moloney, who presented the case for the women teachers. "They reach their maximum pay in 10 years against 15 years for women. Only four of 42 leading cities of the United States have school board payrolls headed 'Salaries, Male,' and 'Salaries, Female,' we found from questionnaires."

BORDER RESTRICTIONS RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Removal of all restrictions regarding passage between the United States and Lower California has been announced in a new order issued recently by the Mexican Federal Government. It is no longer necessary to have passports vised to cross the international boundary line at Tia Juana, and all obstacles have been removed. This action, according to Mexican officials, is in harmony with that of the American Government.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT DEMANDS RATE CUT

Business Men, Household and City and Town Governments Join in Action for Drop in Costs of Public Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That an appreciable reduction in the rates demanded by gas and electric light companies must come appears to be the opinion held throughout the State by the majority of the citizens, not alone as householders, but as owners and operators of large plants, and as officials in the local governments. It is recognized as a general and growing conviction that the utilities supplying light and heat have reached the point where they must loosen hold on the war-time price level and abandon such remunerative sources or revenue as "coal clauses" and other special privileges.

Gradually mobilizing public opinion on this score has found expression in petitions to the State Department of Public Utilities, and in plans of action by local executives and aldermanic bodies. In Lawrence the City Council made plans for an investigation of the business of the local gas company, whose rate for gas is \$1.60 per 1000 feet, and for electricity, 13 cents per kilowatt. Faced by the threat of an inquiry the gas company offered to drop its gas rate 10 cents per 1000 and electricity 1/2 cent per kilowatt.

Proposal Rejected

At a special meeting of the council called to consider the proposal of the utility, the company's counsel repeated the offer, saying that it was made possible by a slight falling off in labor and material costs. William P. White, Mayor, replied that the 10-cent reduction is not satisfactory to him, and falls 15 or 20 cents short of what he expects. After the other members of the City Council had protested against the consumers being expected to pay for extension into a large but unproductive territory, and asserting that a 22 to 25 per cent reduction should come, the council voted unanimously to reject the offer of the company. A motion was also passed constituting the council and the city solicitor, clerk and engineer a committee to select an expert and proceed with the proposed inquiry.

Following a letter from the Mayor, but not admitted as a cause by the company, the Lynn Gas & Electric Company has announced a reduction of prices effective August 1. Gas will be reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.40 per 1000 cubic feet, and electricity from 12 to 11 1/2 cents per kilowatt. The course of gas costs in Lynn indicates a tendency of the company to reduce rates when possible. Although the present rate of \$1.50 is exactly twice that charged at the outbreak of the war, the fluctuation has been from 95 cents in 1918 to \$1.10 to \$1.25 with a drop back to \$1.20 and \$1.15 and a subsequent rise to 1.35 and the peak of \$1.50.

City of Boston Case

Action in Boston was to have gone forward yesterday with a hearing on the case of the City of Boston and others against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for rate reduction. Incompleteness of evidence prepared by the city's examination of the company's books, however, led Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, to suggest that the case would proceed faster if continued. Continuance was given until September 7.

The petition of the City of Boston for release from contract and for a rate reduction for its citizens, for the prosecution of which \$50,000 was appropriated, has resulted in attracting other cities and towns to be parties to the action. The city's case, as outlined by Mr. Hill, asks consideration of three main issues. He requests determination of the total income which the company ought reasonably to receive; analysis and criticism of the system now used in obtaining the present income, including rate practice and structure; the coal clause and 10 per cent surcharge; and consideration of whether a simpler and more equitable system of rates can be devised which will produce the income required and care for future development of the company's business.

Business Men Protest

Another element, which promises to be positive on the side of reduction, has been introduced into the so-called "Edison case." At a special meeting representatives of some of the leading Boston business concerns discussed and agreed to protest against the coal clause and the 10 per cent surcharge. It was charged at the meeting that the company is asking \$12.50 a ton for 75.50 coal. In addition, however, it was protested as discriminatory and unjust that some companies have refused to pay the coal clause and been allowed to dodge it by the company. It was brought out at the meeting that while the cost of electricity maintains a high level it reflects itself in clothes and food and other articles sold by large retailers. Estimates

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BUSSES USED AS PRIVATE VEHICLES

Golden Rule Club Formed in Connecticut Town Resists Proposal That Citizens Shall Use Trolley Line or Nothing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Hartford News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Indications that the campaign of the citizens of Manchester to maintain their alleged right to ride to their work in automobile busses in preference to the higher priced and less convenient trolley cars may develop a decided political significance are contained in the formation and the platform of the Golden Rule Club. The busses, forbidden by law and the Public Utilities Commission to operate in competition with the street railway, are being operated by the club on lease from the owners and as private vehicles. Whether this is a loophole in the prohibitory ordinance is not yet determined.

DISPLAY OF WORK OF DOUKHOBORS

Rugs of Brilliant Colors Attract Attention at Exhibition Held at the University of Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—That the immigrant coming to Canada does not forget the handicraft of his forefathers is evidenced by a display of Doukhobor work which was on exhibition recently at the University of Alberta. This display came from Cowley, Alberta, where there is a settlement of Doukhobors, and it was ample evidence of the artistry and thrift of that hard-working race.

The articles were truly "made in Alberta," since the wool used was clipped from the flocks which roam the range of Cowley, carded, spun and dyed by the Doukhobor women. The flax from which the linen was woven was also grown in Alberta and pulled, cured, spun by hand, and woven on hand looms.

Rugs Form Background

Rugs formed a background for the display, and their sheer brilliancy, if nothing else, attracted the attention of visitors. The foundation of the Doukhobor rugs is of linen, homespun and home-woven. Some of the rugs are knotted similar to the method followed in making Persian rugs. Most brilliant colors are used, a vivid rose having a prominent place in every rug. This peculiar shade of rose appears to be very popular with the Doukhobors, for it is also prominent in their embroidery. Conventional designs are used, and the reverse side of the rugs shows the design brought out with equal accuracy. Neatness of workmanship and national artistry characterize the work throughout. One woman is said to have made four of these rugs, which are about nine feet by five, in one winter.

Woolen rugs, brilliant in color, demonstrate another line of Doukhobor work. One soft couch blanket was made from the "waste" wool, odds and ends discarded in choosing wool for the finer rugs, and utilized for this purpose. Finer wool blankets, in strikingly gay colors, were trimmed with woven bands of highly ornamental design, and edged with crimson wool crocheted lace.

Raw Materials at Hand

Distressful times in Ireland worry the Doukhobor housewife not one whit, for when she wants to replenish her linen chest, she turns to the fields about her, and produces the flax from which she later spins the thread and weaves such linen as she requires. Samples of the flax in the different stages, from the rough pulled flax to the bleached linen, were displayed in the collection. Some of the toweling came fresh from the bleaching grounds, and brought with it the fragrance of the prairie spring. There were different qualities of linen, ranging from quite fine linen to the coarser toweling. One woman is said to have woven 50 yards of linen on a hand loom in three weeks.

MINISTER, ATTACKED, TO LEAVE MIAMI

MIAMI, Florida—The Rev. Philip S. Irwin, British subject and pastor of a Negro Episcopal church here, has announced after a conference with other clergymen, local officers of the American Legion and A. M. Hubbard, British Vice Consul, that he will leave the city immediately on Sunday night and warned to leave this locality, but declared he would not do so.

The case was investigated by the grand jury and by Bishop Cameron Mann of Florida. The latter exclaimed Mr. Irwin from blame for alleged preaching of racial equality and unpatriotic utterances, after which Mr. Irwin said he would go north. The grand jury has not reported.

"I am leaving Miami of my own volition," Mr. Irwin declared in a statement. "Even though I have been offered the protection of local authorities and the British Vice Consul, I believe it would be the best for all concerned that I leave on account of the intense feeling stirred up against me by reports that I had preached social equality and intermarriage of the races, despite the fact that these reports are false."

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The creation of the Golden Rule Club, spontaneously evolved at a mass meeting of commuters and others interested in the issue only on the grounds of justice, is felt to have potentialities, however, its stated purpose is "to promote patriotism; insure the perpetuation of the fundamental rights of liberty for which our fathers fought, and for the preservation of which we entered the world war; to instruct our members in political economy and social science; to furnish enlightenment on all present-day issues that our members may exercise their franchise in an intelligent manner; to secure suitable transportation at a reasonable cost to any point desired by our members subject to the rules of a board of governors."

The emphasis laid in the articles of organization on political study and activity are coupled with protests against machine-made politics and politicians who pass laws when certain interests "crack the whip." From this, it is believed, the way leads to a closer watch upon the Legislature and the interests that are active in directing the process of law-making.

"We are going to run the busses, not for hire, not indiscriminately receiving or discharging passengers or over any more regular route than is followed by the average business man going to his office by automobile," declared Willard B. Rogers, Manchester selectman and chairman of organization of the Golden Rule Club.

"We have protested against conditions for years, and the last two have been engaged in an active campaign which after repeated promises of concessions on

LIQUOR FORCES TO FIGHT IN NEW YORK

Prohibitionists Ask for Efforts to Combat New Activities in Politics Which Wet Element Are Preparing to Undertake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—That the struggle between prohibition forces and the organized liquor forces will grow in intensity from now until the congressional election in 1922 is past, is the conviction expressed by dry leaders here.

Since the Fourth of July wet parades, a failure compared with the expectations of their promoters, the wets have made clear their intention to take active part in politics, and if possible, to elect a wet Congress for the repeal of the dry law, and to start the machinery toward repeal of the dry amendment.

The American Liberties League, which organized the wet parade here, has announced that it will support wet candidates for local, state and national offices, opposing dry candidates, and will also attempt to boycott business firms whose heads are known to be prohibitionists.

National Wet League

The league intends to organize in every state, and its secretary, C. H. Buhler, says it would gladly, if it had it, pay a million to defeat Representative Volstead.

It is also pointed out that the wets have headquarters in Washington and are circulating the nation and collecting money wherever possible. By including in their campaign opposition to all blue laws they are making a bid, dry leaders say, for the support of those liberals throughout the country who are opposed to the campaign for an observance of Sunday so strict as even to close bathing beaches. Such a campaign was announced in this city last week, and the wets, it is believed, by including blue laws in their opposition, are trying to influence for liquor purposes those who, while opposed to blue Sunday laws, are not opposed to prohibition.

This is one of the respects, it is held, in which those who favor prohibition throughout the country should be alert. The wets seem to be laying plans for a long struggle. A new publication in their behalf is being issued from this city. Both take their stand on so-called personal liberty and oppose anything deemed to be detrimental to that sort of liberty.

Strong Effort Required

Dry leaders point out that the wets in this campaign are making it more necessary than ever that dry organizations and individuals be alert on nullification activities. It is held that this wet movement will fail only if the moral forces are intelligent enough to recognize the danger, and earnest enough to make the sacrifice necessary to offset it. It is not claimed that there is any danger of repealing the amendment for years, but it is claimed that to all practical purposes the amendment can be nullified if the federal and state enforcement legislation is repealed.

A further point is made that even if the wets finally fail in their legislative attempts the drys still will have to encounter efforts at nullification by administration; by election of executive officials from governor down to district attorney, sheriff and mayor, and of judicial officers covering all trial branches of the courts; and the appointment of police chiefs and minor judicial officers who will not enforce the law but will join hands with jurors who violate their oaths.

Dry leaders believe that so far as New York State is concerned, an acute crisis will exist for at least five years; but that if they hold for those five years, the victory will be clinched. The most necessary thing right now, they say, is for the drys to increase their activities until their support includes those thousands who, not originally in favor of prohibition, have now been persuaded to stand by it for its beneficial results.

SEVEN-CENT FARE IS DECLARED ADEQUATE

NEW YORK, New York—The traction fare question in this State and in New Jersey continues to revolve around the speculation as to whether the companies will succeed in progressing beyond the 5 or 7-cent fare basis.

The 7-cent fare is adequate in New Jersey, according to the decision of the commission in that State last week, which refused to appraise the company's valuation at anything like the large sum stipulated by the company itself. The company is not submitting to the decision, however, without protest; the larger valuation continues to be held up as proper, and the final solution of the matter in that State is still in abeyance.

In New York City the commission appointed by the government under the law passed by the last Legislature continues to work on a plan for solving the local problem. While some believe that the 5-cent fare will be retained, nothing definite will probably be announced by the commission before the middle of August. Mayorally candidates are shaping their programs on a 5-cent fare basis.

The city's experience in operating the State Island Midland Railway is emphasized by Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of the Department of Plant and Structures, as proving the possibility of a substantial profit, with proper operation, under a 5-cent fare, better service than prevailed under private ownership, and stimulation of

building along the route. The profit under the 5-cent fare, according to opponents of private ownership, is made possible because under public ownership interest and dividends and watered stock do not have to be paid for.

In Buffalo, the city is making a fight to prevent the Buffalo and Lackawanna Traction Company from charging the 10-cent fare authorized by the Public Service Commission.

VIOLATORS OF ROAD LAWS ARE WARNED

Cooperation of Police and Courts in Curbing Driving While Intoxicated and Recklessly Is Urged by State Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pursuing his aggressive campaign to curb violations of the law by driving while under the intoxication of liquor or recklessly, and to promote highway safety, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, urges greater cooperation in checking up on the records of persons found to be driving without a license or who are brought into court for highway law violations. He points out that the registrar's office has a complete record of convictions, and is in a position to assist the courts in administering the law.

This suggestion is advanced in connection with notification of a change in the law relative to convictions for operating a motor vehicle without a license. The amended highway law provides "that any person convicted of operating a motor vehicle after his license to operate has been suspended or revoked or after notice of the suspension of his right to operate a motor vehicle without a license has been issued by the registrar and received by such person or by his agent or employer, and any person convicted of operating or causing or permitting any other person to operate a motor vehicle after the certificate of registration for such vehicle has been suspended or revoked, shall be punished for a first offense by fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or both, and for any subsequent offense by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than one year."

This law becomes effective today. The increase in the penalty, which was formerly not more than \$100 nor more than 10 days' imprisonment, or both, on all offenses, is regarded as important, in view of the many suspensions and revocations incident to the registrar's campaign. Mr. Goodwin has expressed the belief that 3 per cent of the operators of motor vehicles ought to be in prison anyway, and his campaign is serving to weed them out.

In order to effect greater coordination, the Registrar suggests to police and court officials that when a person is picked up who is guilty of any serious offense, and has no license with him, that they get in touch with his office to find out whether or not he has had his license suspended or revoked because it is time, he says, "to put some of these people in jail" who have had their licenses taken away for drunkenness, or something else, and who persist in operating their cars.

"It is being repeatedly called to my attention," Mr. Goodwin adds with regard to convictions for automobile law violations, "that persons guilty of operating under the influence of liquor, and other serious offenses, who have already been convicted for the same offense, are being permitted to get away with a fine, while the law requires imprisonment. I have made inquiries from a number of the courts, and they state that the judge in all these cases does not know that the man was convicted before. We have in this office a complete record of all convictions in motor vehicle cases, and I would suggest that the police get in touch with this department when they are about to present to the court a case of operating under the influence of liquor, or reckless, or so as to endanger, and also cases of operating after the license has been suspended or revoked."

WOMEN HELD NOT ELIGIBLE FOR OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In an opinion handed down yesterday, and prepared at the request of the Secretary of State, J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General, holds that women are ineligible to hold office in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the grounds that it would violate the Constitution of the State. The ruling also claims that the Nineteenth Amendment to the national Constitution makes no mention of the rights of women to electoral office, merely granting them the right to cast a ballot. The state Constitution, Mr. Allen points out, makes neither provision for women to vote or hold office and is superseded by the provisions of the amendment to the national law only in the instance of the franchise. The ruling was made on request and because of vacancies which exist. In making the decision, the Attorney-General also brings in a citation of the state Supreme Court ruling exempting women from jury service.

PROHIBITION IS INDORSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OLD ORCHARD, Maine—Expressing the opinion that national prohibition had come to stay, Gov. Percival P. Baxter, in an address at the camp meeting here, said that the prohibition enforcement agents are struggling against tremendous odds because of the lawless element engaged in the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into this country from Canada.

ANTOINETTE WATTEAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The register of the Parish of St. Jacques at Valenciennes, in northern France, records the baptism of Antoinette Watteau, in whose honor celebrations are to be held this summer at Valenciennes and Paris.

It is a curious fact that this "most French of all French painters," whose

ing but superficial setting of his scenes will admit that they are conceived in melancholy mood.

Lodged in so splendid an environment in the Luxembourg Palace, the young artist found means to study the color schemes and especially the mythological mood of Titian. This we may judge from the French painter's "Jupiter and Antiope" in the Louvre. He was also affected by the decorative, if at times almost meretricious, manner of Paolo Veronese, who may

well-intentioned friends, intending to return to Valenciennes he sold in Paris all he possessed for a total sum of 3000 francs. From day to day he hoped to make the tedious journey to his home, but was at last persuaded to accept the offer of a house procured for him by the Abbé Haranger at Nogent-sur-Marne.

Watteau left no fortune, but to M. de Julienne, the Abbé Haranger, M. Hénin, and the picture-dealer, Ger-saint, he bequeathed his portfolios. His

thus to make Watteau bear a share in any responsibility for the conduct of Louis XV, Madame de Pompadour, Madame du Barry and others at that court. To be just, the King was only 18 years of age when our artist's work ended and the Pompadour was actually born in that year. Thus a chronological conspectus of the period alone suffices to exculpate Watteau from a share in social manners of pre-revolutionary France which, beyond doubt, are reflected in the activities of Boucher, Lancret, Fragonard and others of Watteau's followers.

The times were artificial, no doubt, but the young painter from Valenciennes transfigured them by the sunlight of his genius, while adding thereto a new joy and a new essential truth. Indeed, the swiftness of his touch, the delicacy in his arrangement of light and shade, the even distribution of his dexterously arranged compositions proclaim him a master. None of his compatriots could in equal measure represent the momentary movements of his figures, the great variety of motive and bodily expression. Yet, strangely enough the vanishing profiles and softly rounded faces, and the concealment of his forms by mere external details seem to be an echo of some of the compositions—admittedly of vastly different subject—of Raphael. Points of contact will also be found in the treatment of the sharp, broken folds of drapery in the works of these two masters. So much may, in fact, be verified by comparing their drawings in the Louvre.

But to return to Nogent. After 12 more years of unconcerted local endeavor it was hoped to erect a Watteau statue in 1864. Eventually on Sunday, October 15, 1865, the statue was dedicated with much local enthusiasm, in front of the church at Nogent. If that statue cannot with advantage be contrasted with the earlier one at Valenciennes, it at least serves to commemorate him who was "facile princeps" in committing to canvas enchantment without end, rejoicings without a morrow—"la vie charmante, et des plaisirs faciles."

DECK OFFICERS AGREE TO WAGE REDUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—A 15 per cent reduction in war time pay for deck officers on American ships will go into effect on August 1, as a result of a gentlemen's agreement formulated at a conference of steamship owners and a committee representing employees. The Shipping Board has subscribed to the agreement, also the Ship Masters Club of New York, the Marine Society of New York, the American Steamship Line Officers Association, the Neptune Association, and the Masters, Mates and Pilots. Working rules of the Shipping Board also are to be changed to conform to pre-war conditions.

HIDES TARIFF DISAPPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Massachusetts—Disapproval of the proposed tariff on hides is expressed in a telegram which William L. Douglas, former Governor of Massachusetts and a large shoe manufacturer, has sent to J. W. Fordney, chairman of the congressional Ways and Means Committee. He predicted that its operation would result in an increase in the retail price of footwear and asks to have explained who is to be benefited by a tariff on hides.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL MARKET IS EASIER

Cablegram From Acting Prime Minister Reports Satisfactory Rates for Finest Grades—Aerial Mail Is Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The Acting Prime Minister of Australia, under date of July 18, has sent this cablemessage relative to wool and other conditions in that Commonwealth, to Mark Sheldon, commissioner for Australia in the United States: "The new year for wool sales in Australia opened with auctions in Melbourne, Goolong and Sydney. The results all round showed an easier tendency both in competition and in prices. The finest wools again secured satisfactory rates, reaching as high as 27½d. in Sydney, where the market conditions generally were better than in the south. Japan was still foremost in demand although continental agents were fairly active.

Abnormal Difficulties

"It is clear, however, that the strength displayed in the May and June sales weakened, similarly to the British market. Statistics for the past year reveal abnormal difficulties experienced—the total disposals were comparatively heavy, but the wisdom of the stabilization policy and the extent of the periodical allotments were justified.

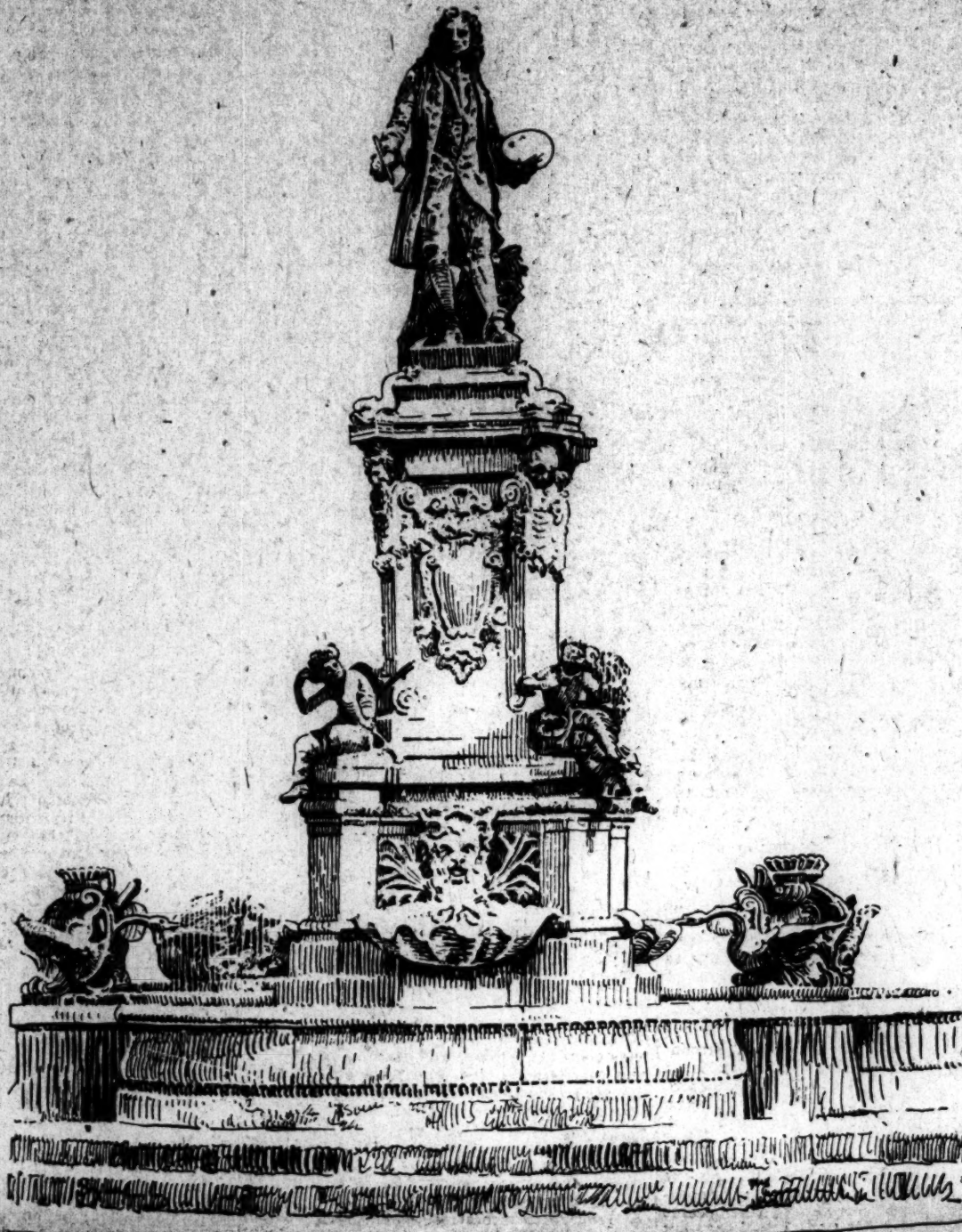
"Sir John Higgins, chairman of Bawra, announces that the amount of wool for submission at the auction sales in Australia during August was secured on January 17 at a conference held between the Australian Board of Bawra and the executive of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia. It was agreed that the quantity for August should be 150,000 bales, exclusive of the 44,000 bales passed in wools from previous auctions, with which Fellmongered wools makes the total catalogue available for auction and private treaty approximately 200,000 bales. The conference further decided to allocate to the September auctions 75,000 bales, but this is subject to review about the middle of August.

Aerial Mail Service

"The Australian federal government has approved of the early establishment of aerial mail services between Adelaide and Sydney, and between Sydney and Brisbane. These routes cover 1200 miles, making a total of 2200 miles of aerial service in Australia.

"Replying to a question in the Australian Parliament, the Acting Prime Minister said that so far as he knew there was not a bit of justification for the press reports that negotiations had been commenced to sell the Commonwealth Government a line of steamers.

"The tariff board bill, which has passed all stages in the House of Representatives, was amended to provide that the refusal of any manufacturer to sell any person goods to the value of \$250 at current market rates is to be referred to the tariff board—the object of the bill being to encourage the elimination of the large middlemen by compelling manufacturers to sell quantities of goods to small retailers."



Statue of Watteau at Valenciennes

art unites the court and the country at a salient point, missed by less than seven years being not only in race but in nationality a Fleming. For previous to the Treaty of Nimegue, signed on August 11, 1678, a new frontier was not marked out to make Valenciennes a city of France which it became as a result of the war waged by the armies of Louis XIV. Indeed, this artist belongs to the era and style of Louis XIV rather than to that of Louis XV.

This "Prince of Court Painters," as Walter Pater rather extravagantly calls Watteau in his "Imaginary Portraits," was the son of a tiler, and that in a country town which had become even sadder since it passed to France and had ceased to be almost on the frontier. As a boy he made his way to Paris, where, living in obscurity, he at first obtained uncertain employment in painting cheap and ill-executed religious pictures in return for a beggarly wage and his daily soup.

It is clear that his early training, and to some extent his art, were Flemish, and that he was conversant with the style of the great decorative painter Rubens and the less esteemed "small master," Teniers. He was, however, before long to pass under the personal influence of Claude Gillot the "ornamantiste." But the determining factor in his industrious and eventful career was his residing with, and becoming the assistant of, Audran, who was keeper of the Luxembourg Palace, in Paris, and a decorative artist of great repute.

It will be remembered that Rubens had painted in 1625 for that palace, to the order of Marie de Medicis, the fine series of 21 canvases which have long been in the Louvre and which, since 1900, have been specially arranged in a single room there. Possibly the inventive faculty with which Rubens managed to transfer the outstanding events of the Queen's life into the sphere of mythology was to imbue Watteau with the idea of rendering imaginary scenes of unworlly happiness tinged with melancholy.

Some have urged that his art was gay and frivolous, like the age in which he lived. Nevertheless, those who will pierce beyond the enchant-

ment almost called the real master of Rubens. It is not known whether Watteau ever saw an authentic work by Giorgione.

Never confident or self-reliant, it is not to be wondered at that Watteau was far from tactful in his professional dealings even when a bargain was practically completed. If the fancy seized him, he would make an excuse to efface one of his pictures with a view, as he perhaps hoped, to improve the composition as the days drew on. It is, indeed, related that an Englishman, much angered by the artist's vacillation and intention to repaint the canvas for which he had agreed to accept 50 guineas, could think of no better means of rescuing the picture than to throw the agreed sum on the table, and run away with it. The impetuous painter pursued his patron, crying out "Stop, thief!" It is recorded that this Fête de Village was found on the street pavement during the artist's lifetime and bought for 10 francs by a traveling bric-a-brac dealer, to be resold, of course, for increasingly large sums as the years advanced.

Indifferent alike to fortune and to glory, even when he had become, in 1712, an associate of the French Academy, he kept it waiting five years for the diploma picture which, in accordance with the regulations, he was obliged to send in. After five warnings from the academy, which was impatient beyond its wont, he ultimately in August, 1717, deposited as his reception canvas his famous "Embarkation for the Island of Cythera." That canvas still marks the culminating point of his technical achievement and remains one of the outstanding canvases in the Louvre. It is noteworthy that, when it was painted, Louis XIV had closed his reign just two years, and the Grand Siècle had passed away.

Watteau's thirst for change of scene and longing for more old canvases to con, led him in 1719 to visit England where he consulted Dr. Mead, who was famous as an amateur of the arts. Still longing for a change of scene, Watteau returned to Paris, alternatively accepting and declining in irresponsible manner the invitations of

legates magnanimously raised to his memory in the church at Nogent a modest monument, of which today no description or illustration exists. For it was swallowed up during the French Revolution by reason of the decree of the convention which seized lead and metal to make projectiles.

On the other hand, we may still admire the statue in the small public garden at the corner of the Rue Georges Chastelain beneath the shadow of the Church of St. Germy at Valenciennes, which was dedicated on October 12, 1784. It is, perhaps, worth nothing that in the inscription on that statue, which is set round with four figures representing Italian comedy, his name is spelt "Watteau." Seventy years later, when a movement was started to erect a statue to his memory at Nogent, a few persons objected to the scheme. They sought to urge that it was scandalous to erect a memorial to this "Peintre des Fêtes Galantes." But it was unjust

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BENEFITS OF RULE OF BRITISH IN INDIA

Nationalistic Traits of Natives More Fully Brought Out by Intercourse in a Common Language, It is Asserted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—In delivering the third lecture before the Royal Society of Arts recently, Sir Edward Grey analyzed the distinctive contributions of British and Indian genius to Indian progress during the past century, and indicated how striking in its results that joint achievement is.

"Where British genius has greatly led and inspired," the speaker said, "Indian genius has greatly responded and answered."

The lecturer attempted to appraise the results of three centuries of British rule in India. Sir George Birdwood's eloquent account of a futile effort on the part of the British to impose a steam plow upon a village community in India was quoted, and Sir Edward Grey pointed out that there are writers today who assume that the steam plow represents that a wise and docile India needs to ask and that where the steam plow has failed, the failure is due solely to Indian prejudice and incompetence. On the other hand, he said, there are those who believe that the steam plow has been a steam roller crushing down the real character and value of Indian life.

Sir Edward expressed himself as convinced that both these standpoints were essentially false. It certainly was for Englishmen to admit that in India, as elsewhere, they had sometimes let their passion for order and efficiency outrun the need for studying the standpoint and character of those to whom these Western benefits were applied, but on the other hand it might justly be assumed that the historian would accept the steam roller theory with many reserves.

The Colonizing Englishman

The colonizing Englishman he described as a tremendous power; but India was a country already great in history before the first English ship touched Indian shores. It had been the cradle of two of the five world religions; it had produced poets, statesmen, warriors, and kings, who take rank among the great men of history; it was a civilization, distinct from the British, as diverse as Europe in its peoples, but the equal of Europe in many of the higher manifestations of genius and character.

Thus, the lecturer concluded, whatever the results of the close association of Englishmen and Indians during three centuries, they could not be attributed wholly to either one people or the other, but jointly to both. The process, the lecturer concluded, has been one of close and constant interaction; it has been due in varying degrees of which the Indian proportion has grown steadily, to the thoughts and character of both races.

Speaking of the specifically British contribution to Indian development, Sir Edward pointed to railway and telegraphs, to canals and irrigation schemes, to the extinction of much cruelty, to the establishment of a firmer incidence of taxation, to the maintenance of security on coast and frontier, and of peace (compared with earlier centuries) within, to the endowment of India for the first time with a system of popular education, and finally to the coordination of administration throughout India under a single controlling power. No Asiatic state had, he said, begun to walk this road for half a century after Great Britain was well launched on it in India; none had even approached the same high degree of organization except the island empire of Japan.

Indian Nationalism

Indian nationalism was described by the lecturer as of British no less than Indian parentage. England gave India the communications and the government which had made a nation out of her warring races and states. England started the impulse which was surely, though very slowly, bridging the secular divide the deep gulf between the creeds. To her also belonged the credit of having given the idea of civic responsibility and self-government, which were rising now in a mighty harvest all across the Indian scene. England had given this nationalism its language, the English language, the only language in which all races of India could communicate, and in which their common ideals could take shape. The Indian nationalism of today the speaker claimed to be not only the product but the justification of British rule.

Turning to India's share of the parentage, the lecturer said it was essential to recognize that British rule in India would have collapsed at the Mutiny, never to be restored, if it had not enjoyed, not merely the blind acquiescence of the masses, but the reasoned support of the higher ranks and castes of the Indian people. The measure and capacity of Indian cooperation grew steadily from the second and third decades of the nineteenth century right up to its close, when the nationalist movement began to gather strength. Gradually Indians were admitted to posts of trust, and more slowly still to positions of responsibility in Indian Government.

Culmination of Progress

Sir Edward Grey alluded to the great experiment launched this year as the culminating example of the growth of Indian character. England had recognized, and rightly so, a powerful but constitutional demand from an educated minority, as representing the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people, and now she might justly look to the governing classes

in India to support her in arresting sedition, which aims at the basis of all government.

In spite of their vast diversities, the states and peoples of India had been molded into one people, owning a common loyalty to one throne, and moving rapidly toward the recognition of a common destiny. So wide and comprehensive a sentiment had never appeared in Indian history before. To insure success there were many elements, the lecturer said, which must be combined. In the first place the time was not yet in sight when Indian unity and security could be maintained without the strong moral fiber of the British Raj.

Cooperation as Factor

The British Services in India, too, were still the essential cement of the Indian polity; and little true advance would be made unless cooperation was greatly developed between the Indian leaders now taking up the tasks of government and that essentially British system of administration. Cooperation had been loyally invited and was being as loyally given. Much would depend upon the Indian princes, who ruled one-third of the soil of India and one-quarter of its people. They had to deal with problems of their own, and the policy of British India must always be so shaped as to keep them willing partners in the movement toward self-government of India as a whole.

While the Raj maintained the structure it had built, Indians were entitled to demand a government closely identified with Indian feeling, quickly responsive to Indian impulses, Indian in its character and aims, as representative, in fact, of the Indian people as were all British governments of their own peoples in purely British lands. They were entitled also to desire, as they deserved, a status in the councils of the Empire, and an influence upon its policy, in keeping with India's importance and worth, as one of the great dominions of the crown.

PROGRESS SHOWN BY WOMEN IN NEAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England—Mrs. Henry Faycett, who may be described as England's leading suffragist, has just returned from a visit to Egypt and Palestine, of which she gave a representative of The Christian Science Monitor some particulars.

"I had very little time in Egypt," said Mrs. Faycett, "but managed to meet two of the leading women in the movement there; voters and political representation can hardly be said to be the direct aim of the Egyptian women at present; their work is directed to the betterment of social conditions and the spread of education. These pioneer women feel, however, that out of their movement a demand for political emancipation in Egypt must surely spring."

"Our real goal was Jerusalem; and there we found conditions extremely interesting. Jewish women have voting rights with men in the election of the Representative Council of Palestine, and in this respect they are the only women in Palestine who are in such a position; this council is not a parliament, and has no executive power nor power to raise taxes or to expend them, but at the same time it has a certain definite standing. It alone has the right of laying directly before the High Commissioner its views and findings, and its recommendations must necessarily therefore carry weight with the High Commissioner and his advisers."

"The contrast is great between these progressive women and the unorganized, illiterate, little-educated Moslem women. I think the educated Jewish women will have to come forward to help their less advanced sisters. The situation is difficult and must be faced, and underlying prejudices must be overcome. I do not despair of seeing Jewish, Muhammadan and Christian women sinking their differences and working together for equal rights for all."

Mrs. Faycett believes that the mere fact of working for the woman's movement will broaden the outlook of those who do so. "If any woman," she said, "becomes an active worker for the suffrage in order to gain her own freedom, she will, I am convinced, remain in the movement inspired by a desire that all may be free. I visited a most interesting Jewish school," she continued, "where there are about 500 children, and they belong to the poorest classes, all expenses being defrayed voluntarily."

"The children learn Hebrew and English and the instruction is on modern lines. I visited several classes, one on citizenship and its duties; in another a debate was going on in a mock parliament; in another a lesson was given on what the newspaper press meant, how every important newspaper must have correspondents and representatives all over the world, writing or telegraphing news to their editors; accompanying the lecture was a picture of a newspaper printing machine."

In the next class we were taken to the children were having a debate on the question of punishment. One very bright, intelligent little girl maintained with vigor that no one was ever any better for going to prison, and that some more rational system of dealing with crime ought to be devised."

Mrs. Faycett feels that educated Jewish women have an immense field open for their energies.

AFRICAN LEATHER EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office. CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The importation of boots, shoes and slippers made of leather, or of which leather is the chief constituent part, into the Union has been prohibited until further notice, except under permit issued under the authority of the Controller of Imports and Exports.

PORTUGAL'S EFFORT TO PRESERVE ORDER

Arrival of Foreign Governmental Representatives in Lisbon Impelled the President to Ask for Show of Solidarity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LISBON, Portugal—The new government, that which has succeeded the Bernardino Machado Administration in the extraordinary circumstances of semi-revolution already narrated, has made its public declaration to the people. Barros Queiroz, the new Premier, has at least sufficient regard for the intelligence of the people not to perpetrate again in these anxious moments the same insincere stupidity that Premier after Premier, those that came to office not for weeks, but merely days, did before him. This publicity consisted of issuing flamboyant documents, giving lists of the fine measures for the good of the people it was their intention to pass through Parliament and put into execution forthwith.

All these manifestations were substantially the same; they were wildly optimistic and dreamlike, and the only difference among them seemed to be that as Portugal began to sink farther and farther into the abyss of anarchy, the more difficult the governmental declarations on introducing themselves became all the more hopeful, for some of those of the early part of this year went into details about the fine educational, agricultural, and other measures they were about to pass, to render Portugal one of the best administered countries. Each new Premier, after visiting the President of the Republic and taking the oath, forthwith wrote off a message to the people announcing the forthcoming arrival of the Portuguese millennium, conducted by himself. A few days later, or it may have been a few weeks, at most, he was driven from office, and his successor brought in an amended project for the millennium. It is, then, as agreed, something to the credit of Barros Queiroz, for however long he may last in power—which will probably not be long—that he has not subscribed to this curious custom.

New Premier's Manifesto

The new Premier has instead issued a manifesto in the name of the government in which he says that the work to be done does not admit of political adventures but, on the contrary, demands the most serious efforts of all. The manifesto says that the new government has been constituted in an hour of exceptional gravity, that it wishes to govern with the country and for the country, and that it does not feel any enmity or hostility against anyone. It is necessary, it inevitably observes, to maintain public order, and to take care scrupulously of the morality of the Administration. The government would be inexorable to those who, while in its service, did things secretly which were contrary to the interests of the state.

Work of reparation and reconstruction had to be done. The Parliament, which had just been dissolved, served the enemies of the regime, since it allowed itself continually to be led by political passions and was moving forward to seemingly irremediable disaster. The dissolution of that Parliament was demanded by the whole country. Only the adversaries of parliamentary institutions could have desired its continuation, since it was doing no good work and was the greatest obstacle for the normal conduct of public business. New sources of income were indispensable to the state, and economy in expenditure must be effected. After all, the natural resources of the country were sufficient to enable it to emerge safely from the crisis in which it found itself. The government would give every kind of guarantee about the elections, to the end that they might properly reflect the desire of the people.

Difficult Situation

In existing circumstances the situation of the President of the Republic, José d'Almeida, is sufficiently hard. With what have been obviously the best intentions, the preservation of calm and the prevention of violence, in which Portugal has to thank him for success, he appears in this crisis only as the weak man, incapable of any determined movement and yielding always to pressure. He could do nothing else if he were to avoid the explosion in Portugal which he dreads, and which he is right to dread; his part has been that of the striver for tranquility at any price, but in these times such strivers do not generally present the appearance of heroes. He was one of the founders of the Republic, is a thoroughly good republican, a patriot, and one who wishes for the good of his country, but it is hardly to be wondered at that the Portuguese are largely blaming him now for not taking a stronger line in difficulties, and that gossip upon the possibilities and probabilities, whatever they may be, of a plot for his overthrow, increases—and it is unnecessary to mention who is to take his place according to these ideas.

Since the strange affair of the end of May, when the military section and their friends presented their ultimatum to the President for the dismissal of the Machado government and the dissolution of Parliament, to the accompaniment of such excitement as the Minister of Public Instruction attempting to take command of a battleship in the Tagus, declaring his willingness to go to the uttermost extremes in the noble cause of safeguarding his country and the Republic, some secret history of those peculiarly interesting times has emerged, and some curious details have been inserted in the general story. It is now better understood than it was before how many figures in the

army, having had object lessons before them, feared that certain disciplinary measures might be taken against them also; how they gathered a part of the Republican Guard and the army to their assistance, and gained the sympathies also of Mr. dos Santos, together with many to be found among the ranks of the alleged profiteers who disliked the government's adventures in the way of fixing prices and fixing them tolerably low. It was such a curious amalgamation of opposites that Bernardino Machado had, hopelessly, to contend against. Though the former Premier, who was Premier long before, made sad mistakes, missed for the time being the great opportunity he had, especially in the dependence he placed on the old politicians, still playing the old game that rules Portugal, those who fairly consider the situation and circumstances take proper note of the character of the difficulties against him. His enemies represented to the President of the Republic that he had prepared a plot of the most elaborate and thorough description against him, and that it was upon the point of being put into execution.

The semi-revolutionists, these counter-plotters against Bernardino Machado, chose their moment with remarkable acumen; the President of the Republic realized that and how completely the country was at their mercy. It was overwhelmingly important that at that time and for a few days Portugal should appear calm and in good order. At that very moment members of the parliament from foreign countries were coming up the Tagus and through the country on their way to Lisbon for the international parliamentary conference, and it would have been a sad thing if they had found Portugal in a state of revolution and anarchy.

Play for Good Impression

There was another circumstance which has been generally overlooked, and it was that the former President of Brazil, Mello Peçanha, was aboard the *Lutetia*, coming on a visit to Portugal and almost ready to come ashore. It seemed to the President, Mr. d'Almeida, therefore, that he was not only necessary to avoid revolution and disturbance, but that Parliament should be held together for a few days and a new government formed with the utmost rapidity so that when Mello Peçanha of Brazil came down the gangway a Portuguese Government in full panoply should meet him, and all should appear as if nothing had happened.

The idea was to cover everything up. It was considered more than ever necessary to do this, lest what good effect had been secured at home and abroad by the "unknown soldier" celebrations that had been held in Portugal a few weeks previously, and which had been attended by Marshal Joffre of France, should be lost. It had been represented at these celebrations that Portugal was giving an example of concord and demonstrating the "existence of sacred union." Many thousands of people with fine feelings in Portugal assisted with that celebration with the sincerest solemnity, but that does not alter the fact, much appreciated since then, that it was organized largely in political interests, national and international.

President's Plea

The President of the Republic did not wish that it should all be spoiled. He appealed to Correia Barreto at first, presenting this view of the situation and asking him to hasten in the formation of a government, but Barreto refused point blank, saying that the whole situation was unconstitutional and he would have nothing to do with it. Augusto Soares made an attempt to form a cabinet but utterly failed. Afterward Barros Queiroz succeeded in forming a government of Liberals, the chief figures in which were Gen. Abel Hippolyto, who was in command of the heavy artillery on the Portuguese front during the war, and who had played the chief part in suppressing the Royalist revolt at Monsanto, and Mello Barreto as Foreign Minister, he being the President of the Portuguese Parliamentary Committee of Commerce, which had charge of the arrangements for the Interparliamentary Conference.

The position of a government formed in such circumstances could obviously not be regarded as anything but temporary and equivocal. It was on the face of it in power by permission of the secessionists, and it was evidently the fact that if anything good was to be done with government in Portugal the affair of this session could after all not be allowed to remain where it was.

There would need to be some show of inquiry into it. The Queiros Ministry was, of course, in a hopeless position as regards a majority in Parliament, as others would have been, and consequently the new Premier insisted upon the dissolution. However, it was sufficiently obvious that it would need more than general elections to straighten out the situation. It was as difficult as it could be, and there was general apprehension that more "coups" were pending.

JAPANESE MISSION TO AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

TOKYO, Japan—Under the Foreign Office of the Tokyo Government six commercial commissioners are to visit New York to study American business conditions. Each commissioner will be accompanied by three assistants and two secretaries. They will go to London, Singapore and Buenos Aires. Japanese residents of the Pacific coast of the United States have appealed to Tokyo for a number of prominent statesmen and lecturers to come to America in order to present the Japanese side of the Japanese-American situation. It is very likely that the request will be granted, either officially or semi-officially.

DEPOSED MONARCH HOPING FOR CROWN

Former Austrian Emperor, in Virtual Exile in Switzerland, Believed to Entertain Plan for Return to Vienna

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BERNE, Switzerland—The former monarch of the dissolved dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary still hopes to continue as legitimate King of Hungary, and the Budapest Government, as well as many conservative Magyars, are sharing this hope. Ever since his sensational Easter excursion from this country to Hungary the Swiss press has been indefatigable in busying itself with his person and that adventure. Particularly one question is being discussed with remarkable zest, i. e., if it was right or wrong for the Federal Council to acquiesce in the Hapsburg's return to this country.

The Canton Vaud, where former Emperor Charles had been staying at Frangins ever since he came to Switzerland over two years ago, did not welcome him back, as he had broken his promise not to mix with political intrigues and conspiracies. The federal government permitted him to stay in the Canton of Lucerne until further notice, which meant as long as he would refrain from breaking his renewed promise. Recently, however, he notified the Federal Council of his intention of leaving Switzerland for good by the end of August. His many Swiss friends, more especially the Roman Catholics, believed this decision, not to be spontaneous, but to have been the outcome of pressure brought to bear upon "Charles the Last" by the political department of the Swiss Government; consequently, the Roman Catholic press, which had been at odds with the press of all other parties in condemning the adventurous trip of the ill-advised former King, reproached the government for its attitude in driving him out, just as the Socialist and Democratic papers had previously overwhelmed it with reproaches for having readmitted him to this country.

Discussed in Council

Recently this affair was dealt with in the National Council, where two "questions" had been submitted, one by the Socialist leader and deputy, Robert Trimm, the other by Mr. Bossi in the name of numerous Roman Catholic and a few Liberal legislators. Mr. Trimm asked for information on the manner in which the interned Hapsburg had left his abode and gone to Hungary, via Austria. He also wanted to know the reason why the government had consented to his return, what precautions it had taken as to his further stay, and whether it did not think it better to expel him.

In his turn, Mr. Bossi did not, in his parliamentary question, mention ex-King Charles at all, but restricted himself to asking along what lines the political department intended to uphold the traditional Swiss rights of refuge. However, in his explanatory speech he talked exclusively of Charles of Hapsburg, arguing that the Easter journey could not rightly be connected with ideas of insurrection or overthrow, as the Hungarian Government had not ceased to regard him as the legitimate King.

Bossi added that Charles was deserving of the sympathies of the Swiss, including the Socialists, for he had been active for an early peace ever since 1916. "The fact of his having to leave us," Mr. Bossi remarked, was "a matter for mourning for every friend of the old Swiss right of refuge." Having tolerated here so many revolutionaries, he concluded it was wrong to drive an honest man, a King, who had been unfortunate enough to lose a war.

In his reply to the two questions Mr. Motta, the Foreign Secretary, stated that in March, 1919, the Federal Council had permitted the former Emperor to stay in Switzerland indefinitely, provided he abstained from any and every political activity. Trusting in his loyalty, no detailed restrictions had been imposed, the supervision being left to the government of the Canton of Vaud. By and by certain suspicions arose here and there in connection with Frangins Castle, but nothing positive leaked out.

Lax Supervision

That the cantonal supervision had been ridiculously inefficient, Mr. Motta did not mention, although this fact was an "open secret." At any rate, the Easter trip was a surprise for the Federal Council, and the real circumstances are far from being cleared up as yet. Former Emperor Charles certainly passed the frontier by none of the official passport stations, and he denied the truth of the rumor that he had made use of a false passport or of the services of Swiss officials. To obviate international political complications, he refused to disclose details.

Mr. Motta said that the real exile was permitted to return and stay because any prolongation of his sojourn in Hungary threatened civil war on the one hand, and on the other armed intervention on the part of the neighboring states which had annexed large parts of old Hungary, namely, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Serbia. In the interests of general peace the Federal Council had felt the moral obligation to consent to a provisional return. By breaking his word he had

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forfeited the right of asylum; nevertheless it was granted him anew on condition that he lived in the castle of Hertenstein (near Lucerne) and gave two days' notice in case he intended to leave Switzerland for good.

He had, since then, decided to leave in August; he had done so quite spontaneously, without any pressure whatever, and he gave as his motive the desire not to embarrass the federal government by a protracted presence. He hoped soon to find a country where he could settle down without giving rise to political complications.

After the detailed explanations of the Foreign Secretary, the National Council decided by a large majority to close the discussion, and the questioners consented. Thus the expected heated debate between the Socialists and Conservatives in the Chamber has been warded off in a really satisfactory manner.

EGYPT'S PREMIER IS GAINING GROUND

Self-Assertiveness of the Zaghlul Press Generally Regarded as Biased Opinion of Minority

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—There is little doubt that the tide of sympathy is turning surely in favor of Adly Yeghen Pasha, the Premier. Not that the press of Saad Zaghlul Pasha is apparently less confident or assertive, but in Egypt especially such tactics are being recognized for what they are worth, namely the opinion of scarcely more than a handful of proprietors, patrons and wire-pullers. Much store evidently is set on reports of the visits of many deputations from different parts of Egypt to Zaghlul, each bringing declarations of confidence bearing immense numbers of signatures, and so strenuously has this campaign been waged by Zaghlul's partisans that the government has thought it prudent, though perhaps not very dignified, to retaliate by receiving even larger deputations.

As one native paper shrewdly remarks, these tactics are at any rate increasing largely the railway and telegraph receipts, so, to that extent, the country is certainly gaining. However, it undoubtedly does appear that Zaghlul is losing ground, and a perusal of his recent messages to the public does not leave much doubt in the mind of the unbiased reader as to why this should be so. Whether the adulation he has received in Egypt has turned his head or whether he is purposely pursuing a great game of bluff, the fact remains that Zaghlul is assuming a position as head of the nation to which he is not entitled. He takes little if any pains to disguise his disrespect for the Sultan and openly defies the present government.

Prudence Abandoned

Further, he appears to have thrown prudence to the winds in his reference to the recent riots, the responsibility of which he lays entirely on the government, and has even exonerated the rioters from their murderous attacks on Europeans in Alexandria, although the question of fixing the responsibility is still in the hands of the Military Court of Inquiry. Such perversions and evidence of lack of balance must have convinced many thinking Egyptians that the country's future should not be left in his hands.

It is, therefore, not surprising to hear that at a recent meeting of notables at Tanta, the largest town in the Delta, excepting Alexandria, and until recently a special stronghold of Zaghlul, a motion was passed by a large majority expressing confidence in the Ministry.

Egyptians' Ingratitude

At this juncture it is opportune that a local European newspaper, the "Progress," has been expressing itself very candidly on its views regarding the Egyptians' qualifications for complete independence. It pertinently inquired them how deeply indebted the Egyptians are to European capital and enterprise for the present wealth, prosperity and security which the country enjoys. In view of the incapacity of the Egyptians up to the

present of undertaking any large banking or development schemes, its censure is fully justified.

The articles might have gone further: the average Egyptian does not stop to think how very young and undeveloped his country still is nationally. Like an inexperienced child he takes European civilization with its wonderful inventions as his own right, if he wishes to avail himself of it and its benefits, although he has contributed nothing toward it. He grumbles if the Cairo express is late, if the telephone calls are delayed, or if his electric light happens to fail. If wealthy he lives in a European house, furnished with every modern comfort and convenience, lounges in a luxurious motor car, and travels comfortably in Europe during the summer.

Natives Took No Part

Yet the modern Egyptian has taken no part in making such developments possible. While not an inventor, he is not even a creditable imitator like the Japanese. For educational, scientific, or social advancement he has depended entirely on western thought, yet he thinks he is fully justified, for instance, in raising a turmoil in order that modern teaching in the schools should be conducted entirely in Arabic, even though the thoughts and ideals introduced are foreign to that language, while only a few days ago Zaghlul's organ, the "Nizam," in an astonishing article predicted that all Europeans who would be permitted to enjoy Egypt's hospitality would have to "bow down to Egypt's greatness," and express no opinion but that of the rulers of the country. Such childishness would be amusing if it were not taken seriously by the extremists. To these distorted views the tragedy of the riots has been largely due. Is it not, therefore, comprehensible why the foreign element in Egypt is insisting that this puerility must cease and that the future of the country should be directed by other hands until a generation arises which is willing to step into line with civilization in the proper spirit?

PALESTINE FRONTIERS CLOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BEIRUT, Syria—The British Consulate has sent to the manager of the Kanaawat station a note informing him that it is a punishable offense for any person to enter the territory of Palestine, even if he has a permit. It is supposed that the British Government has taken this step to prevent the smuggling into Palestine as contraband of quantities of arms and ammunition which would aggravate existing disorders.

NATIVE HIGH COURT IN NATAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office.

DURBAN, Natal—The Native High Court is a Natal institution. All cases in which natives are the accused are committed to this court, and thus trials which might give rise to racial feeling are decided without the aid of a jury, by justices intimately acquainted with native thought and character, and understanding native customs and beliefs.

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BICENTENARY LODGE IN BRITISH MASONRY

Lodge of Friendship, Number Six, Is Said to Have Met for the First Time in 1721—Others Will Celebrate Next Year

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The attainment to the dignity of century lodges is now becoming a frequent feature in English Masonic life, but up to the present no lodge has laid claim to be regarded as a bicentenary lodge. This claim has now been put forth by the Lodge of Friendship No. 6, which is said to have met for the first time, at some place unknown, on January 17, 1721.

Grand Stewards Lodge, which heads the list of lodges and bears no number, dates from 1785; and Grand Masters Lodge, though styled No. 1, dates only from 1754. The Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, and Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge, No. 4, claim to be "time immemorial" lodges, having been in existence at the time of the founding of the Grand Lodge in 1717, in which foundation they took no small part. The Lodge of Fidelity, No. 3, and the St. George and Corner Stone Lodge, No. 5, are relatively modern "ancient" lodges, their earliest claims being 1754 and 1756, respectively. The Lodge of Friendship, No. 6, therefore, is the earliest of the bicentenary lodges to assume an actual date of first meeting.

Bicentenary Celebrations

Next year will witness the bicentenary celebration of two specially noteworthy London lodges—the British, No. 5, and the Westminster and Keystones, No. 10. The British claims to have met first on January 19, 1722, and the Westminster and Keystones only nine days later; and the latter already has taken time by the forelock by placing in the chair in readiness for the bicentenary celebration the grand secretary, P. Colville Smith, who for many years has acted as its secretary. The deputy grand master, Sir Frederick Halsey, is one of the past masters of the lodge. The Tuscan Lodge, No. 14, also claims to have been in existence since November, 1722. Ten years, however, must elapse before a provincial lodge will celebrate its bicentenary, the Anchor and Hope, No. 37, Bolton, having been constituted on October 23, 1732.

Col. F. S. W. Kornwall, provincial grand master of Kent, visited Queenborough recently to dedicate a Masonic temple there for the use of the Queenborough Lodge, No. 3392. At the same time he presented Lord Queenborough, who was at the gathering, with his Grand Lodge certificate, marking the completion of his initiation.

At the last meeting of the Foresters Lodge, No. 453, Uttoreter, J. Payne-Hall, past provincial grand warden, was presented with a special jewel to mark the completion of his fiftyth year as a member of the lodge. At the same time C. H. Tortoisehall was also presented with a jewel to mark his 23 years' service as treasurer, from which office he has recently retired.

New Lodge Consecrated
The Wickford Lodge, No. 4220, has been consecrated by Lord Lambourne, taking its name from its meeting place, a small town situated midway between Rayleigh and Billericay, the latter place famous as the scene of the destruction of the first Zeppelin in England. A new lodge, the Broomfield, No. 4232, has been consecrated at Wrexham by James Porter, deputy provincial master of North Wales. The first lodge formed at Wrexham, the Square and Compass, No. 1336, has just celebrated its jubilee. Since its foundation in 1870 it has been a large and prosperous organization and for several years past the need of making further provision for the practice of the Masonic art has been realized by all connected with craft.

The hearty congratulations of the craft have been extended to the Rev. Dr. E. C. Pearce, past grand chaplain (brother of the Bishop of Worcester, also past grand chaplain) upon his election to the office of vice-chancellor of Cambridge University for the next academic year. Dr. Pearce, who has been master of Corpus Christi College since 1914, is a magistrate and borough councillor of Cambridge and was Mayor of the borough in 1917-18.

Recent Installations

Lieut.-Col. T. E. Lowe, the popular provincial grand secretary of Staffordshire, has been installed as the master of the Freres Calami Lodge, a lodge which is confined in its membership to Masonic secretaries and one of the most important lodges in the London area. Sir Olney Wakeman, provincial grand master for Shropshire, has consecrated the Town Lodge, No. 4267, at Knighton, when R. Hamar was installed as the first master.

At the last meeting of the America Lodge No. 3363, when Elmer Bradner White, a member of London Rank, was installed as the master, among the officers being Frederick C. Van Duser and R. Newton Crane, past grand deacon, the guest of the evening was W. L. Chapman, district grand master of Westchester and Putnam counties, New York. Several other American visitors were also present.

The appointment of the Rev. Dr. A. A. David to the bishopric of St. Edmundsbury makes the fourteenth bishop on the list of past grand chaplains of England.

Preaching at a Masonic service held at St. Mary's, Gateshead, the Rev. A. G. Gadd said that if only an attempt had been made to settle the coal dispute on the ideals of Freemasonry, a settlement would have been reached in 24 hours. And who would venture to contradict him? There had been

faults on both sides, he said. Men must be treated as human beings—not as mere profit-making machines, while the workers must recognize that the masters were human also, and give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

Freemasonry's Methods

The Earl of Dartmouth has been addressing the Staffordshire brethren in much the same strain. He says it should always be remembered that there are two points of view, and that thought has come to him that as Freemasons, perhaps stronger, better and more powerful than any other body of men, whether they could not do more to assist in a general way to settle the unfortunate disputes which rent and distracted their beloved country. By doing so they would strengthen those golden links that bound them together as individuals, and cement those bonds of unity which alone could maintain their integrity as individuals and their prosperity as a nation.

A record festival has again been enjoyed by the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, resulting in a collection of more than £110,770 at the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary. Durham, whose provided grand master, Lord Ravensworth, presided, sent up no less a sum than £23,000, while the London lodges contributed nearly £45,000.

Seventy-two entries were received for the first annual golf competition for the Borough of Tynemouth Masonic Cup, restricted to members of lodges in the borough, and 36 couples took part. After the competition the players adjourned to the "nineteenth hole," where the silver cup was presented to the winners by S. Stonier, master of the winning lodge, St. Aidan's No. 3460. At a later date replicas of the cup will be presented to the two brethren who actually won it for the lodge.

Lord George Hamilton, provincial grand master for Middlesex, reports a record year of Masonic activity for his province. At the end of the year the number of Freemasons stood at 3665, including an accession of 333 during the preceding 12 months.

EUROPEAN WOMEN'S PROGRESS AT THE BAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Miss Olive Chapham has passed her bar examination. It will be interesting to note whether she will have to pass through a stage of briefless waiting when she has been finally "called." She has still to keep six more terms, at the Middle Temple, before she can blossom as a complete barrister with a right to plead in the courts.

The status of women at the bar will depend greatly upon the tact and ability of the pioneers in their new sphere. No one who has heard a woman factory inspector conduct a prosecution can have any doubt that a properly trained woman can equal her men competitors in accuracy, moderation of statement and businesslike attention to detail. Something more than old-fashioned sentimentality, however, and appeals to feelings rather than to conviction will doubtless be provided by the woman barrister.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has had an interview with a lady of legal training just returned from Berlin. She states that in Germany the woman's movement has made great strides, but that much yet remains to be accomplished. The position of women as jurors was recently discussed with considerable heat by the convention of German jurists, and it was finally decided that they should not be permitted to sit on juries or act as magistrates. One of the opponents said, amid considerable applause, that the only duty a woman had in connection with the law was to train up her children so that they never came in contact with it. Not even in the children's court, recently established, will women be allowed to sit.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the leading women suffragists do not feel discouraged by this setback, being able to point to the fact that 20,000,000 women in Germany now have the franchise on the same terms as men. Many of them can look back to the year 1894, when women were prohibited from joining political associations. It was pointed out that 36 women were elected to the Reichstag in 1920.

CHANGES LOOKED FOR IN JAPANESE COURT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The Crown Prince of Japan is expected to return to his empire in August, but it is believed impossible that he will return to the life led by his father and grandfather. His visit to England and other nations of the West is certain to result in radical changes in many of the customs of the imperial household, while it is impossible to estimate the effect his voyage may have on the future of the nation. Officials of the Home Department are already considering the introduction of modifications in the regulations prohibiting the publication of his picture by newspapers and magazines, while they have found it almost impossible to exercise censorship over the publication in the Japanese press of the messages sent by the Crown Prince to the journalists in England and France.

In Japan the Emperor and his immediate family hitherto have been practically isolated. The Crown Prince in his trip to England has undoubtedly received a taste of freedom which none of his forbears realized existed, so that it is almost certain that on his return he will be unwilling to go back to his former mode of living.

NUMBER OF BRITISH PRISONS DECREASED

Howard League for Penal Reform Shows Much Has Been Accomplished in This Direction in the Recent Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck stated, when presiding at the first public meeting of the Howard League for Penal Reform held since the amalgamation of the Howard Association and the Penal Reform League, that the union of the two societies had resulted in greater usefulness, efficiency, and economy. He regretted that the league's Probation Bill had not gained a place in the parliamentary hall, but they were trying to persuade the home office to promote a comprehensive measure on this subject, when the department, he caustically added, could find time for remedial legislation. He deplored that the league's officers had been refused permission to visit detention camps and police and military cells in Ireland. The withholding of such facilities, freely given to competent people in other parts of the United Kingdom, he believed, gave color to the current reports of the bad treatment of Irish prisoners.

The report presented by the secretary, Miss Margaret Fry, recorded marked progress in the prison reform movement. It stated that 160 new members had joined the league; that the proposals of the Probation Bill were finding increased support among probation officers; children's courts had been definitely separated from police courts; numerous women magistrates had been appointed; Miss Fry herself had been made a visiting justice, and a national magistrates association was on the point of being established, with the object of familiarizing those whose business it was to administer the law with all that concerned their duties, and particularly new and hopeful methods of dealing with criminals.

Encouraging Work

A most encouraging account of the work at Camp Hill Preventive Detention Prison, in the Isle of Wight, was given by the Governor, F. E. Wintle. This institution, representing a new departure in penal methods was established about 10 years ago for the detention of habitual criminals, with a view to their elevation and permanent reform. They can only be sent here after at least three separate convictions for serious offenses, and they are detained for not less than five and not more than 10 years, though they may be released at any time on the recommendation of the advisory board. The original idea of the extensive sentence of detention was the separation for an indefinite period of habitual criminals from the community, but penal reformers have been successful in getting the system utilized for remedial treatment; and they urge, with cogent reason, that the good results obtained by the humane treatment of hardened criminals show that it would be both kinder and more economical to apply more discriminating and educative methods to offenders at the outset, instead of waiting until they had become confirmed in their evil ways and were harmful and dangerous to the community.

Mr. Andrews, chairman of Camp Hill Advisory Board, said that some of the men there had been convicted from 20 to 30 times, yet experience had shown that long and varied criminal history and a succession of unfavorable prison reports must not be taken as conclusive evidence that reformation was impossible. True judgment could only be formed after constant and close personal study. Some of the men complained bitterly that they had never had a chance; all their life they were made to suffer, they said, for an early false step. Among the inmates were men of superior education, even university honor graduates. Some were surprisingly clever; one had invented a burglar-proof lock. When there was reasonable probability that the men would abstain from crime and lead useful and industrious lives, the board recommended the prison commissioners to authorize their release. They were never discharged until there was work for them to go to, and they were looked after in a friendly way. Camp Hill has accommodation for 400 men. Of the 343 released on license, 52 per cent had turned out well.

Abolition of Prisons

Mr. Duncan, steward of Wandsworth Prison, said that after 50 years' experience as a prison officer in Britain, other parts of Europe, and America, the goal for which he was striving was the abolition of prisons. They were ugly, expensive, and failed of their ostensible purpose. Civilization ought to be able to devise a better method of dealing with offenders, who were to be pitied rather than condemned. He had become known as "the man who wanted to close prisons," and he was proud of the reputation. When he came to London there were 15 prisons; there are now only five. He went to Hertfordshire, and the prison was closed; to Cardiff, and the prison was half-closed; to Cornwall, and the prison was closed; to Knutsford, where the jail contained 700 prisoners when he arrived and was empty when he left seven years later, and is now used as a seminary for training young clergy. Some places seemed to be proud of their prisons, and even petitioned against their being closed. If prisons were kept open, they would be used. A man once in prison never forgot it; it was a lifelong sorrow. It was pitiful to see "bits of girls" in Holloway Jail; that was not the way to treat erring girls, to shut them up within stone

walls. It was the prison officers, rather than legislation, that had reduced the prison population. Today there were only one-fifth as many prisoners as there were 30 years ago. He hoped to live to see the last prison closed.

Miss Margaret Bondfield eloquently insisted that in dealing with offenders, the motive should not be punishment or vengeance, but redemption by educational and social influences, by appealing to all that was finest and highest in the delinquent, instead of treating him "in such a way as to develop his brute instincts." From every standpoint, the present methods of dealing with criminals involved a waste of human material, and it was a reproach to civilization to treat moral recalcitrants in the way they did.

ROTARY CLUBS OF WORLD IN SESSION

Twelfth Annual Convention Brings Representatives of 25 Nations Together at Edinburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The twelfth annual convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs was opened with a pageant of the nations. Twenty-five countries participated in the procession which took place in one of the finest halls in Edinburgh. The spectacle was a remarkably striking one, and the scene generally in the beautiful building, where it was crowded right up to its topmost gallery, was a notable tribute to the world-wide influence of rotary.

The standards of all the nations in the movement were borne to the platform by their representatives at the convention, and as they passed through the body of the hall the national anthems of the various countries were pealed out on the organ. The representatives of India led the way in the pageant, and it fell to the United States to bring up the rear, last but by no means least, as the reception accorded the approach of the Star and Stripes—which is very much in evidence these days in the streets of Edinburgh—clearly showed. "The Star Spangled Banner" was played, and after the cheering had ceased the audience sang with great fervor the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," a fitting climax to a brilliant scene.

T. D. Hunter, the president of the Edinburgh Rotary Club, called the convention to order. All well-governed countries, he said, were turning their attention to the formation of a league of nations, and the rotary movement throughout the various countries of the world could but tend to promote a desire to preserve peace and good-will toward men. That was the great object rotary had in view, and which rotary had set out to attain.

Alexander Wilkie, Edinburgh, president of the British Association of Rotary Clubs, said that through their movement they hoped to develop friendships which no power on earth could break.

Albert S. Adams of Atlanta, Georgia, in replying to the speeches of welcome, said they came from America with no selfish purpose, and they had no desire to extol their own virtues or belittle those of others. As men they came to meet men of other nations in friendly intercourse, and to bring a message of good will and friendship from the hearts of men who thought for themselves.

The president of the convention, Mr. Suedecor, said that the whole world at that time was grouping for some association of nations to which the nations of the world might go with dignity and honor to lay their just differences upon the table for adjustment and arbitration. That was a thing they all believed in. The peace of the world in these times of economic stress, Mr. Suedecor contended, was largely the hands of the business men of the world. He felt that real internationalism did not strive to obliterate the national consciousness of peoples.

Significance of 1921 Convention
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Following the elaborate and spectacular effect of the opening session of the International Convention of Rotary Clubs in this city, the delegates settled down to business.

At a luncheon given by Sir Joseph Dobbs, Solicitor of the Supreme Courts, Edinburgh, T. B. Morrison (Lord Advocate), who is a member of the government, said they in Scotland would ever be grateful for the unstinted, spontaneous and splendid services which the sons and daughters of Canada rendered to the Empire during the war. With the way clear for the entry of America into the colossal struggle, they began to see the beginning of the end. They would ever be proud of America's cooperation with Britain on the sea and on the land. Together they had fought, and together they had conquered.

A common effort, a common sacrifice, a comradeship of service by land and sea had welded an indissoluble bond between the people of these isles and their kinsmen across the seas. Whether the United States joined the League of Nations or not, they were convinced that his people would promote the common ideals of liberty and democratic government, and work in harmony with operations to preserve the peace of the world. The British Government would support every movement to that end.

FLAG OF JABAL-EL-DREUSE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—It has been decided that the flag of the Government of Jabal-El-Dreuse will be formed of a white background, with 13 stars in the middle, representing the 13 divisions of the Hauran, and at one of the corners the tricolor flag.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH UNIONS

Powers of New General Council, Labor Men Believe, Will Grow as Unions Realize Advantages of Common Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Last year the British Trade Union Congress decided upon a thorough reorganization of its administrative machinery. When this decision was taken, no one suspected that within 12 months the movement would have plunged into such a sea of troubles as it is now driving through without any clear direction or knowledge of its destination. Yet a few of the far-seeing leaders, basing their opinions on past experience and upon the belief that the artificial conditions of the two years since the armistice could not last, argued that the new needs of the future must be met by new methods.

The principal thing they had in view was the extremely individualistic policy of the unions in regard to strikes. An executive would meet, decide to engage in a struggle, and carry it through without consultation or particular regard for other bodies of workers affected by the dispute. The consequence was that action by one body would cause unemployment in other trades, deplete the funds of other unions by creating an abnormal demand for unemployment benefit, and so weaken them in their own work. The example most quoted is that of the railway unions, which were involved in a ruinous expenditure by coal strikes, but many other instances could be given.

Time for New Organization

It was believed, therefore, that the time had come when an effort should be made to constitute a central trade union whose business it should be to coordinate, as far as possible, either aggressive or defensive movements. The reformers declared that the long-established parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress had outlived its day and was useless for this purpose. It had been formed long before the interdependence of the various unions was clearly perceived, and its chief function was to deal with the parliamentary side of regulations and decisions of the congress. It possessed no clearly defined powers, and although in recent years it had acted in important trade union disputes it was usually reluctant to intervene, and its whole tradition discouraged energy and alertness.

A scheme for reorganization was accordingly drafted and accepted by the Portsmouth congress last year, and it will be put into operation at the Cardiff congress in September next. There was a good deal of opposition when the change was first proposed, as many of the unions were afraid that their autonomy might be restricted unduly. Assurances were given that this would not be done, and the advocates of the scheme notably Harry Gosling and Ernest Bevin of the Transport Workers Federation, found a weighty argument when they reminded the congress of the difficulty experienced in setting up suddenly an intermediary body to try to settle the railway strike in the previous year.

Importance of Oratory

The parliamentary committee, which will be dissolved in September, has always been elected directly by the congress, the election taking place on a list of nominations sent in by the various unions. It was open to any union to nominate any particular delegate, and the result, of course, was that the men (a woman candidate only gained success within the last two or three years) best known to the delegates at the congress were elected. The capacity for effective debate or emotional platform appeal often counted more than real administrative ability and statesmanship.

This method has now been scrapped. The new scheme provides that there shall be a trade union congress general council of 30 members. The trade unions have been grouped into 17 sections, each section having interests in particular trades or being closely as-

sociated in other ways. Each section has the right to specified representation on the council, in proportion to the combined membership of the group. The election itself is reserved to the congress from these nominations, but it will no longer be possible, as in the past, for the larger and more powerful unions to monopolize the membership and influence on the executive body.

The council itself is to be divided into five departments, each of which will have its own expert subcommittee. These are: (1) mining, railways, and transport; (2) shipbuilding, engineering, iron and steel, and building; (3) cotton, other textiles, clothing, and leather; (4) glass and pottery, agriculture, distribution, and general workers; (5) printing, public employees, and non-manual workers.

To Watch All Movements

This council will be charged with the duty of keeping a close watch on all industrial movements, of endeavoring to promote common action among the unions on wages, hours, and conditions. It will be specially concerned with the prevention and settlement of disputes. One of its functions will be to strengthen the ties which bind the trade union, political labor, and cooperative movements, and another will be the promotion of international trade union action.

An estimate of the initial cost of running the new organization is £25,000 a year, but this will be much exceeded if another part of the scheme is fully developed. It is proposed, for instance, to establish in connection with the council, acting in conjunction with the Labor Party executive and the cooperative movement, branches for labor research, publicity, and legal advice. It will be decided at the Cardiff congress whether this part of the organization shall be pushed forward or delayed. The preparations for the rest of the scheme have just been completed. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining agreement among the numerous trade unions regarding the grouping, but these have now been formed, and nominations for the new council are being made.

There are some critics, including J. R. Clynes, who say that the new organization will not be much more effective than the disbanded parliamentary committee, and who contend that much greater powers should be given to the council. This opinion will probably find expression again at Cardiff, in view of the chaotic conditions and the enormous loss to many unions caused by the lack of consultation, central advice, and common policy in the wages reduction movement. On the other hand, defenders of the scheme, like Mr. Bevin and Mr. Gosling, believe that a sudden change of too drastic a nature might split the movement, and that the powers of the new council must grow naturally as the unions come to realize the advantages of common action.

NEW ZEALAND BOY SCOUTS REORGANIZING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—In reorganizing the Dominion Boy Scout Association, provision is made for carrying on the movement on non-military lines, and the work of the scouts and of the Young Citizens League will be coordinated. Probably boy scouts will assist in the prevention of forest fires and take a keen interest in the government's new forestry schemes. The Dominion Chief Scout, Lord Jellicoe, who is also Governor-General of New Zealand, said that one thing more than another, which would lead people in the British Empire in the direction in which there lay not only right but prosperity, was to bring up the youth of the empire in the duties of citizenship, which was at the bottom of the whole scout training. The Boy Scout movement depended for its success upon the self-sacrifice of those who devoted their time and money to it. The movement was one of the most important in the empire. Lord Jellicoe praised the loyalty of the New Zealanders which, he said, was one of the causes that would bring success to the dominion's scouts.

A great revival in scouting and a large credit balance were features emphasized in the annual report.

DECENTRALIZATION PLAN IN AUSTRALIA

Conservative Country Party Heads Movement for Further Subdivision of Continent Into a Number of Smaller States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—This time the movement for the further subdivision of Australia does not come from the Labor Party, but from the Conservative Country Party, headed by Dr. Earle Page, member of the House of Representatives. New South Wales is the first to be affected by the agitation for decentralization.

In the north coast of this State there is insistent agitation for the formation of a new state, and the Riverina district at the southern end of New South Wales is agitating as strongly for its right to form a separate section or failing that, to be linked with Victoria. Riverina is only 200 miles from Melbourne, but 420 miles from Sydney. The promoters of the Riverina agitation estimate the area which will be embraced by the proposed new state at about 40,000 square miles, whereas the north coast movement aims at embracing 80,000 square miles, a district at present producing nearly two-thirds of the total wealth of New South Wales.

Feeling for Small States

The need for population is Australia's greatest problem, but the over-concentration of her present inhabitants in the capital cities is a danger recognized by her legislators. The present movement for two new states is therefore indicative of a growing feeling that the Commonwealth should be subdivided into a number of smaller states, with a simpler form of government, all national powers being handed over to the federal government.

The conference convened by the Riverina Severance League pledged itself "to endeavor to obtain an alteration of the federal Constitution with a view to simplifying the machinery for the creation of new states, or the alteration of boundaries, and which will reduce the cost of government by the elimination of duplication of state and federal activities."

"Equality of Opportunity"

In view of Dr. Earle Page's declaration that the formation of smaller states is a natural corollary of federation, it is worth noting that the leader of the Country Party is a rapidly rising figure in federal politics and is regarded by some as a future Prime Minister. "The people demand equality of opportunity," he declares, "and this cannot be achieved while they are weighed down by centralization, which is no good even to the man in the city."

"In federal government the idea to be aimed at is to create a condition where the constituent members are approximately equal in wealth, population, or resources, and relatively weak as compared with the central government. The United States of America deliberately worked to this end."

Hanamater's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



"Why is good silk hosiery so hard to get?" asks a friend.

Because there is inharmonymy in the industry.

Many mills have been idle for months;

And accumulated stocks have been depleted.

Still, this store has not felt the shortage.

We have a liberal supply at the present time;

And we are quite sure that your needs will be taken care of in a good way.

Keeps in any climate
Ready to Serve

KRAFT

CHEESE

IN TINS

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Charm of Simple Clothes

A medley of color at Hurlingham in the way of women's clothes would almost convert the onlooker to that system, which in France is carried to excess, of copying models. The motley crowd watching the polo playing in this delightful green oasis, was clothed in "fine raiment." Too fine, and too much of it, was the verdict of an impartial spectator from Paris, where, with the true artist's touch, never is there a detail in excess of the need, not a combination which has not been considered from every point of view. It would almost seem this season in London, as if women, in revolt against conditions endeavoring to arrest the course of social gaieties, were united in resuming the attempt, by indulging in a perfect orgy of color and a ruthless disregard of accepted codes.

Whereas one was wont to see at this time of the year famous beauties and well-known leaders of society, the field is now filled with a crowd of expectantly over-dressed women presenting, when considered in contrast to a Parisian crowd, a general appearance of untidiness. To meet the demands of those who wish to spend newly-made fortunes, every variety of form and color has been pressed into service, with the effect of what children call a poppy show. Now a poppy show is made with a piece of glass treasured by childhood, under which petals of roses, nasturtiums, or any flower available, are tightly massed together, with an effect as lurid as the crowds in the streets today. Now and then the eye rests gratefully on a woman clad in the black and white so dear to Parisians, but these are exceptions. Never was there a sharper contrast between the outward appearance of the women of France and England, betraying a divergence of thought deeper than the question of clothes. The reason is simple. The unconquered and uninvaded island can forget more easily what has gone before, and expresses this in the outer man; whilst France, with strict adherence to tradition, has not yet thrown off the sackcloth. The graver problems of the world are sometimes hidden in the silken folds of the summer frock for those who care to seek the signs.

Somewhere, sometime, a poet has sung these most melodious lines:

"If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright,

Go visit it by the pale moonlight."

If the Englishwoman of today and all time is to be viewed to her most decided advantage, she should be visited where tennis reigns at Ranelagh, Roehampton and elsewhere. Watch her move nimbly along the court fitly dressed and suitably shod, seriously intent upon the game, carefully unconscious of looking at the other fair to look upon. Fine specimens of womanhood to whom outdoor sports are second nature. Most of the girls wear white, with cloaks of pretty shades to put on when the sets are finished. Some play with their hair bound à la Langien, and some with shady hats of white or bleuet color. One woman, whose play was excellent, wore a yellow dress of "pongee" material, with a white and black hat.

From first to last it is evident that everything social is changing here; England is becoming more and more democratic and is yielding to a greater love of display. In order that those who cannot keep up the pace a quantity of cheap apparel floods the market, which might deceive the casual observer. The question of stockings, in itself significant, "points a moral and adorns a tale." No French woman with any pretensions to be called smart, would wear the sort of hose sold by the best shops here in thousands.

The Parisienne must have her own open-work "baguette" to the silk stocking or she would not consider her costume complete. Here the "baguette" is called a "clock," why one cannot say, and several big shops in the West End of London were searched before a pair of stockings could be found with this appendage. The shop assistant when asked why they were so scarce, said "Ladies will not pay the price," but ladies pay the price many times over for some tawdry garment, effective for a moment, which the careful Frenchwoman would scorn to wear.

All London is flocking to hear Mrs. Rosita Forbes give her interesting lectures on her recent adventurous trip in unknown desert paths. Clad in the most charming gowns, Mrs. Forbes proves once again to the satisfaction of her admiring audiences, that the privilege of choosing and wearing tasteful clothes may belong to the clever, intellectual woman, as well as to the butterfly. Here is a woman who has traveled where no European has set foot before, has braved every kind of danger and has shown the most remarkable endurance, and behold on the platform, the silhouette of a most elegantly dressed woman, complete in all its delightful detail. Mrs. Rosita Forbes is credited with having expressed herself very forcibly on the subject of apparel, opining that womanliness is so far as clothes are concerned is more to be desired than the aping of masculine attire.

A Delicious Confection

A hostess noted for her delightful dinners considers candied crab apples preserved by the following recipe one of her most delicious and attractive side-dishes:

Prepare sufficient sirup from granulated white cane sugar to cover the quantity of fruit to be preserved. It must be a heavy sirup boiled until very thick before adding the apples. Select perfect, well-colored crab apples, wash thoroughly, drain, and wipe off the blossom ends but leave

stems and skins intact. Put the fruit into the boiling sirup and let simmer over a slow heat until the apples are transparent. Lift them carefully out of the sirup and place in small jars that have been sterilized in boiling water. Unless the sirup is very thick boil it longer until it is jelly-like; then fill the jars to overflowing and seal. The fruit soon candies and is surrounded by sparkling jelly. Served in delicate glass or china dishes, this sparkling and beautifully colored confection is highly decorative on the table and is eaten by holding the stem of the fruit.

Rearranging Books

Even in these fortunate days of oiled mops and vacuum cleaners, dust still finds its way to open book shelves, making an occasional siege of careful, book-by-book dusting a necessary task. But although necessary, it need not be tedious or irksome if the dusting is regarded as a secondary consideration, and rearranging, rearranging the volumes be thought the real object of your efforts, for there surely is a world of satisfaction in evolving new schemes for the placing of books—there are so many, many different plans of grouping that may be worked out.

Whether "Petit Larousse Illustré" belongs with the French textbooks reminiscent of school days, or beside "Théâtre de Voltaire" and "La Guerre, Madame"; whether "Another Sheaf" fits better among the war books or in the midst of the Galsworthy group; whether or not all the books of essays shall be in one group or those on nature shall be with the bird and animal books and those on home-making with the volumes on interior decorating—all are questions pleasant to contemplate while the dusting progresses.

If a miscellaneous assortment of books be left for the mantel, strive for a pleasing "sky line." No set rules can be given—only experiment will show what grouping is best. But if one or two taller books be placed a volume or so from each of the book-ends, and the space between filled with books that vary but little in height, a rough working plan will have been furnished.

And if you are a very firm believer in the actual decorative value of books, try an upright group of dull-colored covered, gilt topped volumes arranged in a rack or between book-ends placed close to the wall on a table, back of a lamp and a row of magazines. Whether the wall itself is gray or tan, green or blue, the effect will be pleasing.

Furniture for the Garden

The furniture for the garden should be chosen with as much care and discrimination as the furniture for the house. Garden furniture might well be roughly divided into two classes, namely, that of the permanent nature, seen in the more solid kind of seats and tables, the bird baths, sundials and figures which are fixtures, and then the portable things which are carried in and out, such as hammocks, deck chairs, cane tables and chairs, cushions and tablecloths.

For the former variety, durability



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A garden figure and a bird bath

should be the first consideration and it is very essential that all wooden furniture should be made of solid, well-seasoned wood. Seats and tables made of polished teak wood from old battlements are considered most weatherproof, though painted wooden seats last very well, too, especially if freshly painted each year. If the seats are placed on stone flags or paving-stones this will afford them far greater protection from damp than if they are standing on grass. Garden seats should be very solidly constructed on simple serviceable lines, some of the curved shapes being perhaps the most decorative. Outdoor furniture is often painted green, possibly with the idea that it will harmonize with the foliage. But as a matter of fact green paint competes rather unsuccessfully with nature, whereas a good blue or yellow makes a very pleasing contrast. One garden which is a very happy memory has blue trellis work and a blue curved seat set near a sundial surrounded by four circular beds of mauve violets.

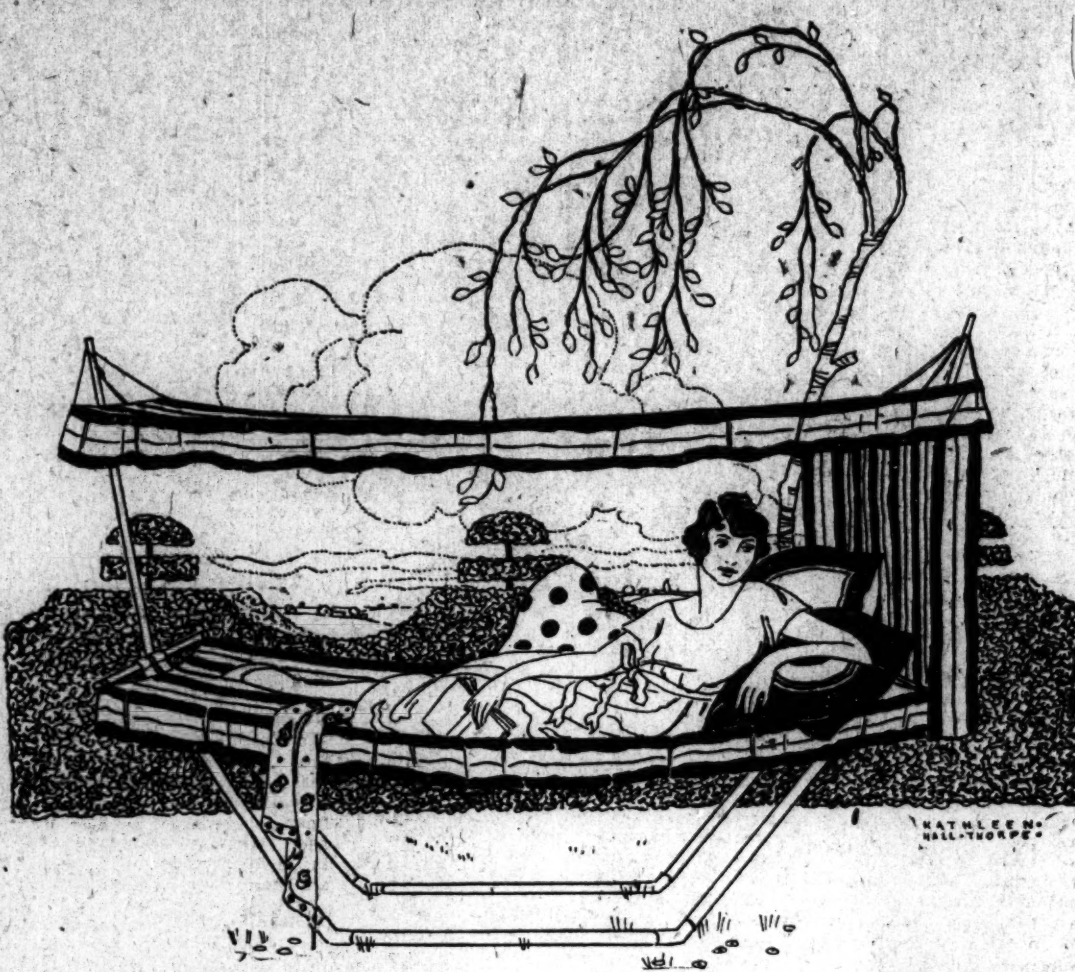
Most people are finding out today that a small space can be used to much better advantage if treated decoratively rather than in the more conventional attempt at a lawn, gravel paths and surrounding flower beds, and in this kind of garden the furniture can play almost as important a part as the flowers. A veritable back yard can be transformed into a thing of beauty if decoratively arranged. For instance, it might be paved all over with flag stones, with perhaps a flower bed or two let in, and a little pool sunk in the center. If, however, the pool should seem too ambitious an undertaking for some people, a sundial, or a bird's path with a little lead figure will be found to make a good center surrounded by

tubs filled with flowering plants. The tubs may be of gray or white terra cotta to match the bird path, or for a less expensive scheme, wooden tubs painted blue would be very effective, especially if there were a seat at either end, and a couple of blue trellis arches to give an appearance of space and interest.

Portable garden furniture, of the gayest description is now obtainable. There is a very delightful hammock which hangs on its own frame and

Summer Things for the House

If one cannot obtain a change of scene by leaving home, a little thought will at least give a semblance of that effect in the house. It is hardly sufficient to take away the heavy draperies and rugs, but many other treasured ornaments may be wrapped up in soft paper and stored away until the au-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A modern version of the hammock

needs no fixing. The framework is unbelievably light, but very steady, and the whole comes apart quite easily and folds up into a canvas bag which is most convenient for holidays and traveling. The hammock is made of very durable and lightly colored awning with a canopy overhead which, besides its value of utility, is very decorative as well. Another new and useful device for the garden is a mattress made in five sections so framed that it will fold alternate ways and can either be spread out full length on the grass, folded right up making a nice "humpy" cushion seat, or three sections laid flat and the other two folded over to make a comfortable pillow.

The newest awning for deck chairs has stripes going across instead of long ways, which is rather a pleasant change, and looks very smart in orange and white. The modern cane furniture has been brought to great perfection and is very popular for garden use. The chairs are most comfortable and can be had in many beautiful designs, and the tables are very steady and light to carry about.

The garden table linen is indeed a joy and will give much pleasure to those families who take most of their meal out of doors in the summer time. There are large tablecloths with fascinating checked and striped patterns with table napkins to match. Also for afternoon use there are some smaller squares with a most amusing design of wide blue and orange stripes or a white ground printed with large green spots!

Frozen Dainties

Whip 1 pint—or desired amount—of cream until very stiff (½ pint, with flavoring, makes enough for three or four people); sweeten and flavor to taste, remembering that cream, before freezing, should taste both a little over-flavored and over-sweetened. Pack in two baking powder cans, rub a bit of lard over cracks to seal, and pack in finely broken ice and salt, or salt and solidly packed snow, until frozen—two or three hours. For flavoring use a little very strong coffee and a few drops of vanilla, or a few spoonfuls of any rich, highly flavored fruit sirup or chocolate sirup. This cream is literary very little trouble and is rich and delicious.

Sometimes an idea of which we have heard, but of which we have never availed ourselves, receives an impetus from its demonstration on a friend's table. Such, to me, was the "Grapefruit Ice Cream." I had heard of this, but somehow it had never sufficiently appealed. Now it is a prime favorite of the family.

To make this, use either a Philadelphia ice cream, or any ordinary custard ice cream as a foundation.

For the first take 1 quart of thin cream, 1 cup of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of vanilla, ½ teaspoon of almond, ½ teaspoon of salt. Whip the cream if you wish to increase delicacy or richness, add ½ cup or more of grapefruit, and freeze.

Custard foundation cream is made by making a custard of 1 pint of whole milk, 2 or 3 eggs, 1 cup of sugar mixed with 2 tablespoons of flour, ½ a teaspoon of salt. Cook, cool, and just before freezing add 1 tablespoonful of vanilla, ½ a teaspoon of almond, and 1 pint or more of heavy cream, plain or whipped. Add grapefruit as above. Crumbled brown bread, macarons and dry sponge cake, and a coconut cake or two, may be substituted for the grapefruit.

tumn. If the closet space is crowded, the articles may be carried in laundry baskets to the attic and placed in a trunk or large wooden box labeled "Glass." The added space and fewer articles to dust will be unexpectedly refreshing.

If the fortunate possessor of an attic, much of the heavy furniture may be moved up there and covered with old sheets, and only the lighter pieces retained.

In warm weather, when the air is full of heat vibrations, the fewer the articles in the house to give off these vibrations the more tranquil the atmosphere.

Having removed all the comforts of the chilly season possible, next proceed to cover those not removable. Many men object to rugless floors, and rightly too. In an apartment a rugless floor is a most unhappy affair for the people below, also the housewife has a too large expense to preserve dustless in the dustiest of weather. A linen or crash covering may be made to cover the rug and the edges fastened down on the under side with a slip stitch of heavy string which comes especially for carpets, and for which a large velvet needle will be required. If the rug is thoroughly cleaned by a vacuum cleaner, which may be rented, if one does not possess one, and then covered, it will appear like new with colors fresh and bright when the cover is removed on a cool autumn day.

Colored materials seem to need a rest, and if put away from the sunlight during the hot summer months which are so vibratory, renew themselves. Cool coverings in fancy materials can be found very inexpensively, especially when remnants are acceptable and only general harmony desired instead of the actual similarity. These may be used to cover chair cushions and pillows and need not be made with cords, nor much fitted, but only put on smoothly with the corners neatly turned in and hemmed or run securely on the under side. If the material is rather scant the bottom of the chair cushions may be faced with odd pieces of material.

For a couch, which is not easy to cover, strips may either be stitched together or a large piece of light material may be purchased and bound with braid. This is laid over the back and seat of the couch to preserve the color and texture. Additional squares bound with the braid may be put over the arms, it also upholstered.

Covers for the pillows will save many a handsome one from soil, and it is an interesting bit of work to see what fanciful affairs can be made from odd pieces and gay scraps.

For the windows, instead of the usual long curtains use sash curtains on a rod for the lower part, as the awnings and dark shades will furnish the upper part. The advantage of the rod is that curtains may veil the window while dressing and yet the air be admitted all the time.

As for the table, put away all the silver, which corrodes and tarnishes with the dampness, and take any table appointments which may be spared, using only glass and gay-colored china. There are charming bits in the shops that are not expensive and save the more costly ones. The blue and white Japanese taweling is a blessing, and in the more expensive grades the orange and brown tones are combined with the blue if one prefers it to the all blue and white. One of the cross-runner centerpieces of the taweling, with hemstitched

ends, will save many fine pieces of linen from fruit stains and also much laundry.

Place about plenty of fans, the palm-leaf being much preferred by everybody, and see that cool water, not necessarily ice, is always to be found in the refrigerator.

It is a delight to see what cool and entrancing effects may be obtained at small expense and how much the change of house clothes will be enjoyed by all the family.

Notes on Japanese Landscape Gardening

Those who delight in pretty and neat surroundings, but who must be content to live in a city house with a narrow strip of back garden, would do well to study the possibilities of Japanese landscape gardening. Not only is the Japanese style with its small hills, dwarf trees and little bridges suitable to a confined space, but also, much attention is given to the effect of perspective, thus increasing the apparent size of the garden. Besides this, in a city, a garden which does not depend on flowers for its picturesqueness has its advantages.

As with flower arranging in Japan, landscape gardening is an art governed by rules which have been handed down through many years, and it also has its differing schools. One school achieves a wonderful illusion of distance by placing larger hills and larger trees in the foreground, and smaller ones beyond them, thus exaggerating the effect of perspective. Then, too, a pond is made to look larger than it is in reality, and a path longer by cleverly concealing part of them behind a hill or clump of trees or bushes. The steps made of logs, or of portions of the trunk of a tree with the bark on it, which let into the sides of a small hill, in some mysterious way seem to add to its height and importance.

On the summit of the tallest hill is always placed either a stone lantern called a "Torii" with lines somewhat resembling those of a pagoda, or a small shrine built of wood or of stone, with a gateway to match placed at the foot of the incline. The latter is called a "Torii." Its side posts, which are slightly inclined inward toward the top, support a cross beam which has protruding ends curving upward.

The ponds, which are dotted with lotus and fringed with iris, are crossed by small stone bridges if a stone lantern, or shrine is used as the principal ornament, but if the shrine is of wood, then there is a wooden bridge too, copied from the sacred one at Nikko which is arched and laquered red. If water is lacking, pebbles are strewn on the ground to represent the dry bed of a winding stream. Large, round stepping-stones are often used to cross a space of earth or a lawn, which is always undulating. Large irregular shaped stones are also employed as decorations. These are placed here and there with a background of aply bamboo, grasses or azalea bushes. A gutter is rendered picturesque by bridging it with two slabs of gray stone laid side by side, thereby letting it almost the importance of a moat. Trees are never found in masses but are planted sufficiently apart for each one to preserve its individuality. Those most frequently met with are dwarf pines, whose silhouettes resemble those of our cedars, variegated maple and small palms, which are planted in groups of three, the tallest in the center, with shorter ones of different heights at either side. During January, February and March, when there is sometimes several feet of snow on the ground, these are protected with wrappings of straw, while the lawns are spread with a species of coarse matting. Of the flowering trees, the cherry, peach, plum, and magnolia, both purple and white, are the favorites.

Characteristic neatness is maintained by cutting down plants, such as the hydrangea, peony and tiger lily, directly they have finished flowering, while arthranthemum and other plants are cultivated in an out-building (glass houses are unnecessary in the Far East) put into the garden only when about to bloom, and removed directly they are over. Sometimes these plants are put into the ground, and sometimes just left in their pots which are partially buried. There are never any plants laid out in flower-beds, they are grouped wherever they might have grown naturally, for the whole view is planned to resemble a park. The Japanese love to get a glimpse of such a view between the trunks of a couple of large trees set close to the house. This effect, which is that of a framed picture, is also often seen in their water colors, prints and photographs.

An old tree stump cut to about three feet high may be transformed into a thing of beauty by the creepers which are trained over it. Blue and white china pots containing dwarf palms or cactus are frequently seen standing on either side of the house door, while the way up to it leads under a long, narrow roof of bamboo lattice work from which hang clusters of mauve or white wisteria.

Any picturesque portion of the house is hidden by a screen fence. Sometimes this is made of split bamboo bound together with straw rope whose knots with frayed ends are wonderfully decorative. The posts which support it are covered with dry twigs such as are seen forming the boughs, while the fan-shaped apertures let into it are surrounded in the same manner. Other screens consist of a lattice-work of slim bamboos veiled with creeping wisteria and convolvulus; some are shaped like hearts or are pointed at the top like the gable of a house; in fact there are as many as 19 different sorts of fences.

There are brooms and brooms. In the very early days, a broom of supple hemlock boughs, snugly tied together about a handle, was useful for a little while; but soon shed its bristles. Plenty of timber for another in the near-by woods, however, with no expense but the work. To come down to a later date, birch brooms were quite common, in the memory of some people now. It needed a skilled eye to select the right kind of birch stick, and a very skilled hand with a sharp jackknife, to whittle the end into long, thin splinters, which aggregation, tied stoutly around where splinters ended, made a round, bushy broom, good for floors guileless of paint or varnish. When the red-cheeked farmer's daughter wished to test the "square-room" floor, the birch broom was ideal for spreading the sand smoothly. Broom-corn was an unknown factor in domestic living in those days.

The "square-room" floor (the well-known "parlor" of a later date) was most carefully sanded afresh, as often as housewife pride and neatness demanded. But do not for a moment think that any common sand was fit for that purpose. The family horse was hitched to the cart, and a load of sand drawn from the nearest convenient stream. Then it was washed, and re-washed, and washed again until not a particle of dirt was left mixed with the sand so that, when spread in the sun to dry, it became white and glistening. A thorough sifting took out all coarse particles, and it was ready for the floor, which had been scrubbed snow-white. After the birch broom had spread it, the operator reversed the broom, and trod daintily about, using the handle to draw fancy scrolls and "curlicues" in the sand. Great was the rivalry among the girls in those days, as to who could show the handsomest sanded floor.

Brooms, Brushes and Handles

For smooth floors, oiled, waxed or varnished, long-handled, soft brushes are the best. Do not wield it like a broom, push it like a lawn mower or a baby carriage, and keep the dust ahead of you. The brush will not mar the finest polish.

And handles—let them be always smooth, as smooth as scraping and sandpaper can make them. Be it broom, brush, mop, garden rake or hoe, the handles should be made as smooth as possible.

With practical housewife has not at some time possessed a broom or a mop whose handle was never smooth until she had toilsomely made it so? Special instruction is often needed by the makers to rightly fashion the tools for household tasks.

The Vogue of Jet Revived

Now is the opportune time to rescue from the obscurity of the piece box or cedar chest the old-fashioned jet trimmings that once graced "Age of Innocence" velvet capes and satin gowns. For jet trimming—used in moderation, of course—finds favor in the plans of costume designers.

One especially attractive dance frock destined for mid-season wear, is all-black, made of lace over satin. The slim, sheath-like foundation slip of satin is cut rather short, while the front and back panels of the sheer lace overdress are weighted with bands of handsome antique jet trimming. Narrow side insets of closely pleated satin gives the underdress requisite fullness for dancing, while the soft folds and loops of the sides of the lace overdress are saved from a too bouffant effect by the weight of jet motifs scattered with the subtle carelessness that proclaims consummate skill.

Square neck and abbreviated sleeves are finished with the same sort of jet banding used to edge the lace over-skirt panels.

Mid-Season Candies

Although the price of sugar has dropped considerably during the past year, candy remains at nearly the same high price to which it was boosted during war time. It behooves the thrifty, therefore, to make their own whenever convenient. And then, too, it is always a little nicer to offer one's friends candies that are different from any that can be bought in stores.

Fudge is a perennial favorite and there is a different, easier way to make it than the one generally known. The same ingredients are used but it is not boiled and that is what distinguishes it and makes it more delicious.

Fruit wafers, flavored with real strawberries or pineapple, not a doubtful extract from a bottle, are a genuine treat. You will want to make them often while these fruits are in season.

Many people do not know that Brazil nuts are at their best only in spring and summer. The fresh crop is shipped to this country about the first of April. The nuts, then, are juicy and tender, not dry and shrunken as they are when we have them in the fall and winter. Brazilian parlines made from new nuts are unusual.

Easy Fudge—Two squares chocolate, scraped, 3 tablespoons rich milk, 1 teaspoon butter, confectioner's sugar, vanilla. Mix together chocolate and milk and heat over fire until chocolate is dissolved. Add butter. Then stir in enough confectioner's sugar, about 2 cups, to make a thick creamy mass, stiff enough to handle. Flavor with vanilla and shape into balls or press into a square pan and cut into cubes. Allow the chocolate to harden before using. Nuts may be added.

Fruit Wafers—Two tablespoons of thoroughly mashed strawberries or finely cut pineapple, 2½ cups of granulated sugar, ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar, a little water. Mix the fruit and sugar in a saucepan, pressing the fruit into the sugar to extract the juice. Add the cream of tartar and enough water to thoroughly moisten. Boil until a small portion forms a soft ball in cold water. Remove from the fire. Set the saucepan in cold water and beat until creamy. Then drop by teaspoons on oiled paper.

Brazilian Parlines—One cup sugar, ¼ cup water, 1 cup Brazil nuts, sliced, vanilla. Put a quarter cup of the sugar in a saucepan over the fire and let it melt and turn a light brown. Add the water and the rest of the sugar, flavor with vanilla, and let it boil. Have ready 1 cup of Brazil nuts, sliced. Butter patty-pans or line them with oiled paper, and sprinkle the nuts thickly over the bottom. When the mixture reaches the bottom, when the stage where it forms a stiff ball in cold water, remove, and stir until it begins to grain. Then pour over the nuts, using the tip of the spoon to spread it thinly and evenly.

Wild Apple Jelly

Wash and cut up the apple-skins and cores. Put these on to cook in just enough water to cover them and boil until soft. Strain the juice through a jelly bag and use as much sugar as there is juice and boil for 20 minutes. A leaf of rose geranium may be added to a few cups of the juice and it will give it a different flavor or a few glasses may be colored a delicate green with spinach coloring. In doing this, boil a bunch of mint with the juice and add the coloring just before removing from the fire. This gives one a most delightful jelly to serve with lamb, while the straight wild apple jelly is lovely with all meat.

Blueberries, blackberries, and black caps grow wild in great abundance in some states and they can all be picked and canned for winter use.

Wild plums and grapes also help to swell the supply in the fruit closet. Gooseberries make delightful jam and sauce. The ripe gooseberries that have the prickly thorns can be made into delightful jam. Wash and clean the fruit and then put on to cook with just enough water that one can see peeping through the berries. Cook until soft and the berries look faded. Mash them through a fruit press or fine colander. The pulp can be canned up just as it is, if it is heated to the boiling point and then later made into jam. If made at once, add about two cups of sugar to three of the pulp and cook over a slow fire about 15 or 20 minutes. Seal in hot glasses.

Wild fruits can be canned up without sugar, which may be added later. This applies especially to all wild fruits that may be used for pies or sauce and many jams and juices for making jelly.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ACTIVITY OF WOOLEN TEXTILE MACHINERY

Reports From 915 Manufacturers in the United States Show Improvement in Operation Compared With Last Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Government statistics on the operation of wool textile machinery, just issued, show an improvement in the amount of active machinery on July 1, as compared with the last of June, with the exception of worsted combs, which show a decrease in activity of about 3 per cent. On the whole, reports from 915 manufacturers show activity of actual hours of operation ranging generally between 75 and 95 per cent, except on carpet looms, which are only about 50 per cent active. Thus, the mills evidently are consuming a very respectable quality of wool; indeed, it is being consumed at rather more than the normal rate of consumption at the moment, or at the rate of slightly over 600,000,000 pounds per year.

So far as the demand for wool is concerned, however, the market is rather quiet, the mills, apparently, having covered their current requirements, so that they do not need to force the market against themselves. The quantities of wool available in the market during the entire season have been sufficiently large to permit them to operate at their leisure in purchases. There seems to be a disposition to wait the openings of light-weight goods, which will commence next week, the American Woolen Company having announced its intention of opening both tropical and regular worsteds and woollens and dress goods next Monday. These openings will be followed by the mills generally and there is some reason to believe that the domestic manufacturers will have a good season in lightweights this year, since it is the consensus of opinion that the clothiers have no great surplus of light-weight goods on their shelves. Meantime current business in the various manufacturing branches of the trade is modest volume and prices merely steady.

London Wool Auctions

The current series of the London colonial wool auctions is proceeding more or less irregularly. At the opening last week, prices declined anywhere from 5 to 15 per cent. Then the market rallied slightly and since has declined again to about the opening level. The demand chiefly comes from continental operators, with Germany still in the van. Values largely are down close to the B. A. W. R. A's withdrawal limits and the demand for low cross-breds and inferior wools generally is rather poor, withdrawals having been chiefly against these wools. English manufacturers have bought rather sparingly, their attitude respecting the unsettled financial conditions.

In the foreign primary markets business continues to be done at fairly steady prices. The sales in Australia have witnessed fair clearances, running around 90 per cent of the offerings more or less constantly of late, with prices being held steady. Japan is taking the best wools, as a general thing, while the continental buyers are taking the average and inferior merinos, and England is the chief buyer of top-making wools and cross-breds. America has been buying comparatively little wool in the Australasian markets, although some orders have been in the markets there at certain reserve limits.

In South Africa the market is rather on the easy side, with quotations being made on a lower basis than recently. Thus, offerings of skirted and round American-styled low quarter and Lincoln combing wools have been made from Buenos Aires this past week at 15 1/2 and 9 1/2 cents, respectively, and a round lot of 55-60s down to Lincolns have been offered at 20 cents down to 9 cents, terms being cost and freight, landed here free of duty.

South African Market

South African markets are holding fairly steady, support coming chiefly from continental Europe, shipments of wool thence to Germany of late having shown a considerable increase. In the domestic market interest has been centered chiefly on the proposed permanent tariff, which the growers and manufacturers alike find not to their liking. The woolgrowers want the maximum proviso of 35 per cent ad valorem removed, while the manufacturers say that the duties provided for the manufacturers of wool are neither fairly drawn nor sufficient to give the protection to which the manufacturers of the country are entitled.

The woolgrowers have been moving their new clip slowly but still there is evident a great deal of reluctance on the part of many growers to accept the prices offered for this year's clip. Values have not been altered to any appreciable extent, however, so far as the new clip is concerned. Likewise, in the eastern markets, prices show little change for the week. Secured wools are easy, at about last week's quotations but other classes are generally steady and unchanged. There has been a call for the Australian merinos, 50-60s Adelaide wools having been sold at about 75 cents, clean basis, while some 64s wools, the latter for fairly good 64-70s. There has been a moderate movement further in domestic fine and fine medium wools at unchanged rates and a little demand for medium combing domestic wools at steady prices, or about 50 cents for a fairly good three-sixths grade.

NOTE CIRCULATION IN SWEDEN IS LESS

Present Total Is 630,000,000 Kroner, Compared With 800,000,000 A Year or Two Ago

NEW YORK, New York—The note circulation of Sweden is constantly diminishing, at present amounting to 630,000,000 kroner, compared with about 800,000,000 kroner a year or two ago, according to a report received by Brown Brothers & Co. from the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget of Stockholm. The discount rate, which is at present 4 1/2 per cent, is expected to be further reduced.

"A feature which is of special difficulty for Sweden," says the report, "is the falling off of the important export of wood, which otherwise at this time of the year attains very large figures. The sales have hitherto been very insignificant, and as yet there are no signs of a returning activity. Also the position of other industries in Sweden, as in other countries, is not very satisfactory at present. However, a not insignificant export of paper is still going on. The ore export has likewise been rather considerable during the last months of the year.

"With regard to the money market, this has hitherto shown a very great resistance power. In spite of the fact that all values on 'Change have been falling continually for months back and in spite of the general industrial situation, no serious failures have occurred. Of course there has been a sitting off of a number of war enterprises, but hardly anything more.

"In the last place, Sweden is, of course, dependent on the general development of the world market. If the agreement between the entente and Germany should really prove to lead to an improvement of the international position, and if the trade relations with Russia and the countries of central Europe could be reestablished in a durable way, there is every reason to suppose that this will react in a favorable manner also on the economic conditions of Sweden. It seems as if the crop will be satisfactory, and consequently the import of grain and sugar may be reduced to a minimum."

SECURITIES DULL IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—There was little feature to the trading in securities on the stock exchange yesterday, the markets being neglected. The attendance in the house was small, and easiness in the monetary situation was without effect.

Although quiet, gilt-edged investment issues hardened again, aided by the softness in the monetary position. French loans were listless and inclined to sag on advice from Paris. Changes in home rails were narrow, with interest in the group lacking. Dollar descriptions were idle, and they sold off from the top in sympathy with New York exchange. Argentine rails held well. Kafirs were flabby, with operations professional. Rubbers were easier owing to recessions in the staple.

Sentiment in industrials was cheerful but alterations were irregular. Hudson's Bay was 6 1/2. Oil shares were quiet and mixed. Shell Transport & Trading was 53-16, and Mexican Eagles 5-16.

Consols for money, 47 1/2; Grand Trunk 4 1/2; de Beers, 10 1/2; Rand Mines, 2 1/2; bar silver, 37d per ounce; money, 3 1/2 per cent; discount rates, short bills, 4 1/2 per cent; three months bills, 4 1/2 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	West.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	\$1.24 1/2	\$1.24 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.077 1/2	.077 1/2	.130
France (Belgian)	.075 1/2	.075 1/2	.130
France (Swiss)	.144	.144	.190
Argentina pesos	.044 1/2	.044 1/2	.220
Guinea	.143	.143	.402
German marks	.012 1/2	.012 1/2	.238
Canada dollar	.58 1/2	.58 1/2	.58 1/2
Argentine pesos	.277	.277	.58 1/2
Drachmas (Gk)	.094	.094	.132
Peaseta	.129	.129	.192
Swedish kroner	.208	.208	.268
Norwegian kroner	.197	.197	.268
Danish kroner	.183	.183	.268

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prices in the wheat market declined substantially yesterday, closing quotations being 2 to 2 1/2 points lower, with July at 1.25, September 1.25 1/2, and December 1.29 1/2. Corn prices went down 1/2 to 2 points, with July at 63 1/2, September 61 1/2, and December 60 1/2. Hogs were steady to 10 points lower, \$10.75 being paid. Provisions were heavy. December barley 7 1/2, July rye 1.23, September rye 1.10, December rye 1.11, July pork 18.50, September pork 18.55, July lard 11.90, September lard 11.95, October lard 11.21, July ribs 10.80, September ribs 10.92, October ribs 10.80.

OIL FOR UNITED STATES NAVY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Navy Department has awarded contracts to the Gulf Refining Company, the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Texas Company and the Atlantic Refining Company for a supply of 50,000 barrels of Diesel oil for the navy from July 1 until December 1. Prices range from \$1.70 per barrel to \$3.10.

ANOTHER STEEL CUT EXPECTED

NEW YORK, New York—According to talk in independent steel circles, another reduction will be announced in steel prices by independent companies in a comparatively very short time, probably within a week. The new cut will not be as large as the last one, made early this month, but will amount to several dollars per ton on various products.

LONDON FINANCIAL SITUATION REVIEW

English Stock Exchange Showing Effects of the Arrest of Industrial Activity and Consequent Scarcity of Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Circumstances have compelled the city to concern itself with minor matters and the workaday problems of making ends meet while graver issues have gravitated into the hands of the politicians, or even into those of the colliers who decide whether or not an industrial nation is to work. For a long time the financial district of London failed to reflect perceptibly the arrest, the progressive arrest, of industrial activity. Finance is the handmaid of industry and commerce, and just as his household establishment and expenses until he is tolerably—or intolerably—sure that his spending income has been gravely imperiled, so the stock exchange, as the channel for surplus income, does not suffer until not only the surplus has been exhausted but the conduit that leads to it has run dry.

In face of what has been said in these letters lately about the continuous flow of money into new loans, the suggestion that the supply has ceased may look rather sudden. But it has been noted that new money has been reserved mainly for pure investments—loans by governments or municipal bodies, which have taxes or rates to draw on to maintain the service of their loans. Issues whose security is the growing produce of industry have received partial and reluctant support. In short the "rentier" class goes on investing; investors, who derive their surplus from active business and have the natural inclination to have their savings productive rather than passive, have retired from the field. Hence, a speculative business is still taboo, the stock exchange has fallen on lean times. The money market is simply uninteresting, and the commercial markets are "quiet," waiting events, which means waiting business, security, in fact, everything on which the existence as distinguished from the perfunctory holding of a market depends.

Mr. McKenna on Reparations

In this attitude of enforced reserve and inactivity, the city has welcomed what may be called an eruption from its midst which was calculated to bring the politicians and the Labor men to attention. Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman and managing director of the London Joint City & Midland Bank, is still something of an enigma in the city; a former Chancellor of the Exchequer who turned to a business career is always a little suspected of having retained too much of the politician in his makeup. In point of fact, he has adjusted the two elements in his mental composition so nicely that he is able to intervene at opportune moments to warn the politicians of courses that are disturbing to the business community. Now he has intervened with a suggestion about the exaction of reparations payments from Germany which soothes some of the apprehensions our industry feels respecting the possible reaction of these payments on British export trade.

Broadly speaking, his proposal is that instead of holding, as a last resource the right to demand delivery to the Allies of specified goods to the value of £100,000,000 a year, it should be exercised at once, so that by compelling Germany to send the Allies raw materials, such as sugar, German capital and labor would be diverted to the production of these commodities which compete with ours in neutral markets. From the British point of view the suggestion is excellent; unfortunately the French do not want potatoes or sugar from Germany, and the difficulty is to adjust the respective needs and interests of the two principal allied powers. The first delight aroused by the impression that Mr. McKenna had found a means of securing German payment without inevitable injury to British trade has been dashed by the realization that what he has really done is to emphasize the fact that it is much easier to establish political unity between the two leading Allies on the subject of reparations than to bring the commercial and industrial interests of France and Britain into conformity.

Tangled Web of Trade

The truth is that we cannot enact to the punishment of Germany any effective counterpart to the Treaty of Frankfurt, which ended the Franco-German war 50 years ago, and imposed on France the duty of giving Germany most favored nation treatment. That meant that if Britain and Germany both made the sort of goods that France did not, German manufacturers got the full advantage of proximity to the French market. It was the similarity between British and German exports to France that made this clause of the Frankfurt Treaty beneficial to Germany by preventing France from cultivating British goods to the exclusion of German; today it is the dissimilarity between what Britain and France desire from Germany that prevents the two from employing identical economic action against the common enemy-creditor. Mr. McKenna's incursion, so pleasing at first sight, has, on closer inspection, intensified the dilemma. Daily the disposition grows to attribute some of the depression and discouragement which brood over British industry to the reparations question. To beat Germany in the field was hard with the Euro-

pean allies working ardently together and with America throwing in her weight, ponderable from the first and incontestable at the finish. To keep the advantage in the economic field is proving harder, as there the Allies have no common ground and America must, by the nature of things, be out of the reckoning. A tangled web; which is spider and which is fly? Perhaps the "theory of relativity" might evolve an answer. Mr. McKenna's achievement is to prove that against all these makeshifts British industry and finance must shift for themselves if they are to survive.

Study of Income Taxes

During the war years much statistical work that was of service had to be dropped for want of available staffs, but the last report of the Inland Revenue commissioners indicates that we have at last at command some trustworthy figures indicating the changes that the war effected in British investments abroad. Close analysis of the income which comes under the review of the income tax authorities always lingers a year or two behind, and we have now only the results of the study of the income tax returns for the year ended March 31, 1919. That was, from the British fiscal point of view, the last year of war. Compared with 1913-14, the last year before the outbreak, the income from foreign securities held in the United Kingdom fell from £11,600,000 to £7,783,000. This does not include income from railways, mines, plantations, and a multiplicity of other overseas enterprises in which British capital is engaged. Of this decline of £3,816,000 in five years, of distinguishable income from abroad, £2,265,500 was sustained on American investments. The bulk of British capital embarked abroad is employed either through the medium of private enterprises or of British registered companies whose income is returned as though it were earned at home. Some part of that capital has been disposed of to foreign purchasers during the war, but no great proportion. Of the total British income which the income tax authorities are able to distinguish as derived from abroad, the decline in the five years of war was 33 1/2 per cent; in that part of it derived from America, North, Central and South, the decline was 40 1/2 per cent. This decrease almost certainly underestimates the fall in the amount of British capital invested in North America, for it takes no account of mortgages held by British land and mortgage companies working in the United States of America and Canada, whose dividends are, for income tax purposes, counted as income paid in the United Kingdom, and such companies have had many of their mortgage loans paid off during the war, so we need lay less stress on the fact that there was a decrease as between 1914 and 1919 of over 40 per cent in the receipts of British income tax payers that could be traced to American investments than on the retention after five years of war of nearly 60 per cent of that income. To put it shortly, the war did not destroy entirely, though it grievously impaired, the position of the United Kingdom as a creditor nation, and we still possess substantial assets abroad as a set-off to the war debts we have incurred overseas, and mainly to the United States of America. That conclusion should be as satisfactory to the war creditor as to the war debtor.

TRADING BROADER IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Trading in stocks yesterday was broader and a little more active but early gains gave way to renewed bearish pressure. Leaders among oils, motors, shipings and minor rails reacted on further selling in the later dealings. Call money was firm at 6 per cent. Sales totaled 351,100 shares.

The market closed somewhat easier. Mexican Petroleum 104, off 1/2; Standard 79 1/2, off 1/2; Steel 73 1/2, up 1/2; Reading 68, off 1/2; Endicott-Johnson 61 1/2, up 1/2.

GERMAN OVERSEAS ELECTRIC COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—The German Overseas Electricity Company will soon be entirely wound up, all its assets having been transferred to the Compania Hispano-Americana de Electricidad of Madrid, which has been formed with a capital of 120,000,000 pesetas. The German company only continues to function till the South American concessions granted to the company have been duly transferred to the new Spanish company.

The latter company's indebtedness to the German Overseas Company figures in the balance sheet of the concern with 185,501,693 marks, but the German company pays no dividend for last year.

DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Liquidation in this district has gone so far and the reserve position of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is so satisfactory that the directors of the bank considered that it was no longer necessary to maintain a discount rate of 8 per cent, and at the meeting of the directors held July 14, they voted to reduce the discount rate on all classes of paper from 8 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent. The Federal Reserve Board has approved this reduction in rates for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, and the new rates become effective July 21.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: July 12.30, October 12.75, December 12.17, January 13.15, March 13.41. Spot quiet, middling 12.70.

PORTUGAL WATCHES ESCUDO EXCHANGE

Present Rise in Value After Long Recession Arouses the Interest of Financiers—Big Loan Is Arranged for in Paris

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The long-drawn-out and anxious crisis in Portuguese finance undergoes some curious fluctuations, and there is a notable movement at the present time. A certain international interest has been aroused in the rise in the value of the escudo, this being the first rise of any kind after a long and persistent fall. Only a few days ago the exchange on London was down to five and a fraction pence to the pound sterling as against 53 1/2 d., which is the nominal value of the escudo. Since then there has been a sharp rise, and although it does not amount to much, it is a matter for curiosity, rather than absolute satisfaction. Within a fortnight the quotation was lifted to just past the 8, and the rise began and was continued during the two or three weeks immediately following the semi-revolutionary proceedings in Lisbon, in which a section of the army imposed its will on the President of the Republic, demanding the instant dismissal of the Premier and government and the dissolution of Parliament. The government thus ejected—its Premier being Mr. Bernardino Machado, who on balance is probably regarded as the most capable of the Portuguese politicians—a period of great uncertainty and unrest, and quite possibly serious disturbance with further diminution of financial capacity, was held in view, such circumstances hardly tending to inspire confidence abroad in Portugal and help the exchange.

Handicap On Trade

In considering its fractional rise, a little seasonal as it has been in its way, it is as well to remember that only 18 months ago the escudo was worth twice as much as now, and that its fall then to that much higher point, the war and the worst of normal difficulties being supposed to be over, was regarded as a matter almost for panic. The crushing handicap placed on foreign trade by the state of the exchange is obvious; Portugal simply cannot afford to buy anything from England and America or other countries with which her exchange is so bad, and the fact that Germany in the circumstances is clearly her best proposition has been evidently exerting itself in recent times, which no doubt other nations have duly noticed.

Under Bernardino Machado a further strong taxation policy was being attempted, but it does not appear that much more can be done in this direction, and future governments must make their best efforts in the promotion of industry, the stopping of profiteering, which Mr. Machado was bent on doing, the effecting of economies and reduction of waste.

Some of the recent experiments in tariffs have been rather curious. For instance, it was recently announced in the Gazette that there was henceforth to be stringent taxation upon paper fabrics, even though they contained threads of cotton or linen. It is being insisted upon every hand that the first endeavor of government at the present time, with the object of restoring financial confidence in the economic and financial future, should be to stimulate agriculture, and the moral of this idea is being enforced. Agricultural production shows a steady decrease, the rise in the labor costs and the fixing of bread prices being largely responsible.

Backing Portugal

In such circumstances how comes it that the exchange has been rising in favor of Portugal? The reason is evidently that certain foreign nations are willing to back Portugal still. Ten million pounds sterling is not much in these days of nations in difficulties and almost universal borrowing, but it is much for Portugal to receive and much for any nation to lend her in existing circumstances. It has taken a vast amount of queuing. Some time ago there was talk of raising a loan in New York, but it is said the terms were too stiff. Afterward Mr. Alfonso Costa, the ex-Portuguese statesman (who in these days holds himself aloof from Portuguese politics, affecting—and with good reason, as it is said—to treat them with contempt, rejecting all suggestions that he should return to Lisbon and join in the old game) spends most of his time in Paris and has means of exerting more influences than probably any other Portuguese at the present time. Some months ago the Premier of the period discussing with him the possibility of raising a loan in Paris.

Under the Finance Ministry of Mr. Maria da Silva, in the last government, the matter was virtually brought to a head, a loan of 50,000,000 escudos, or about £10,000,000 at par, being arranged, guaranteed by treasury bills at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent. Early in June final instructions were sent to Mr. Alfonso Costa in Paris to sign the contract for the credit in the name of the Portuguese Government. It is stated that the chief object of the loan is the purchase of coal and cereals. The announcement has effected a certain exhilaration and all kinds of new ideas are on hand.

Among banking matters it may be mentioned that the National Overseas Bank recently applied to the government for authorization for a new issue of 100,000 overseas mortgage debentures at 6 per cent interest.

HARDWOOD USED IN PAPER MAKING

Australia Experimenting With Pulp and Develops Satisfactory Start on News Print

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia—Australian hardwoods have been successfully used in the making of high-class printing and writing paper by the Forest Products Laboratory in Perth. There is reason to hope that Australia may be able to supply her own news print, instead of importing it from Canada and America at very high rates.

The Forest Products Laboratory was established in Western Australia by the Commonwealth Government, but Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia have assisted the experiments. American opinion has been cited in support of the contention that hardwoods are not suitable for paper making, particularly for the production of commercial news print. Yet Queensland silky oak, New South Wales blackbutt, spotted gum and mountain gum, Victorian mountain ash, and Western Australian karri have all been proved suitable for the purpose. The great commercial opportunity for Australian timbers is now recognized, especially in view of the rapid consumption of American soft woods. Probably the discovery, made as a result of years of experiment, that hardwoods are excellent material for paper pulp, will turn the attention of Australian governments to afforestation needs.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Reports of the leading beet sugar companies in Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska and Montana show plantings this year of 314,000 acres compared with 373,000 acres last year. The decrease is spread uniformly through the four states. The Great Western Sugar Company is credited with 77 per cent of the acreage planted in these states.

The International Harvester Company has announced another reduction in the price of all classes of tractors, being the second cut in tractors made this year.

Cheaper sugar is expected in New Zealand in the coming year, although the sugar contract between the New Zealand Government and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company has not yet been arranged for another 12 months. The existing contract will end on August 31.

FINANCING COTTON EXPORTS TO EUROPE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States War Finance Corporation has under consideration applications for the immediate advance of \$20,000,000 to finance cotton shipments to foreign markets. These applications probably will be approved immediately, and the sum is in addition to \$10,000,000 already advanced by the corporation on cotton export shipments.

The volume of cotton proposed to be financed by the advances of the corporation is estimated at approximately 900,000 bales in addition to pending loans to finance large shipments of wheat and other farm products.

Assurances also were given by Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, that as a result of the new ruling of the Federal Reserve Board and the policy of assistance to the cotton industry adopted by the corporation, the credit requirements involved in the marketing of the new cotton crop will be met.

STOCK AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

	Changes from Tuesday prev. day	Yr. ago
20 rails	71.45	72.88
20 industrials	68.24	70.68
20 coppers	25.08	22.96

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TWO RUSSIAN
PROPHETS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Merezhkovsky and Gorki both fore-
saw the Russian Revolution. Gorki
predicted the coming upheaval and in
1904, long before the first attempts to
overthrow the Tsarist rule were made,
the Russian youth reeled en-
thusiastically his "Stormy Petrel," a
song glorifying the fighting spirit of
those who dare Gorki magnified in
his novels, which had such a tremen-
dous and quite unparalleled popular-
ity, the life of vagabonds, men of no
vocation, no home, possessing nothing
of their own, men cherishing above
everything their purposeless freedom.
Gorki preached admiration for the ad-
venturous smuggler and contempt for
the greedy peasant. This antithesis
attracted him particularly and he elab-
orated it from various aspects. Gorki's
exaltation of the life of the dispossessed
coincided with the spreading of the
Marxist doctrine in Russia. Thus
Gorki became the poet of the proletari-
at.

Merezhkovsky dreaded the conse-
quences of a revolution, prepared as it
was by the Russian intelligentsia. The
Russian intellectuals have no religious
consciousness and a revolution lack-
ing the inspiration of a religious pur-
pose could only prove a disaster. This
is what he believed and taught. A
small community, his wife, the poetess
Zinaida Gippius, the writers Pilo-
sofov, Bulgakov, Berdjajev, and others
embraced his teaching and propagated
it through the channels of the Reli-
gious and Philosophical Society at
Petrograd. To this group of men and
women, who exercised widespread in-
fluences in artistic and literary cir-
cles, individual freedom was the chief
aim. The idea that the emancipation
of the masses involves, at least at the
beginning, the lowering of the stand-
ard of the privileged few was intoler-
able to them. For men like Merezh-
kovsky, only those who already had
achieved a high degree of sublimation
of their inward lives really mattered.
And he foresaw with disgust and hor-
ror the advent of the barbarians, "the
reign of Antichrist," the rule of the
uneducated; but he did not stop to
warn the cultivated sections of the
population of the coming disaster to
modern civilization. He predicted
everything. Did he draw his wisdom
from old-time chronicles, an object of
study which he pursued for years, or
did it proceed from his own illumina-
tion? Be it as it may, he gave the
dreadful vision of Petrograd, as it
really is today, in those days of plenty
when the brilliant capital was at the
height of her splendor.

"Petrograd will be empty," ran the
minister prophecy. "Petrograd will be
empty."

It is worthy of consideration that
many Russian poets have had a
strange feeling about the unreality of
the Town of Peter the Great. Every-
thing about it was artificial. Built
on the remains of the city of Novgorod,
the very frontier, on marshy ground, the
result of compulsory colonization and
not of natural growth, the new capital
never attained the popularity of an-
cient Moscow, the genuine heart of
Russia. Pushkin, the great poet, a
contemporary of Byron, pictures Pe-
tersburg as a haunted place. Dosto-
jevsky never gives a presentation of
the city. It existed for him only as an
inward reality, a masterly manner
he communicated its peculiar atmos-
phere, but he kept silence on the
magnificence of its architecture, the
majestic outline of the river, its spec-
tacular quays, its long avenues.

In his historical novel, "Peter and
Alexei," Merezhkovsky describes a lit-
tle scene which takes upon itself a
peculiar significance. He speaks of
the arrival of the statue of Venus.
The beautiful sculpture had been put
in the summer garden. There, in
those poor surroundings, the marvel-
ous work of art, conceived and exe-
cuted under the generous southern
sun, presented a strange contrast.
The thought of the gulf which sepa-
rated the cultivated upper classes in
Russia from the majority of the people
was a constant obsession with him.
There seemed to be no sound basis
available for the building up of a re-
fined culture, for the man in the
street who would have the upper hand
one day would surely destroy all the
lovely things cherished by the few.

Merezhkovsky's and Gorki's dreams
were to be fulfilled. The revolution
they both foresaw came, and the part
both played in it was in accord with
their former attitude. They remained
faithful to their ideals, Gorki assumed
naturally a prominent place in the
Soviet hierarchy, whereas Merezhkovsky
effaced himself. He could not endure
the lowering of the intellectual stand-
ard as a result of lack of food and
fuel and every comfort. He could not
admit of the terrorist regime. "Lamin
is an autocrat, Gorki is the high
priest," that is practically the situa-
tion as he sees it. "Gorki," says
Merezhkovsky, "has founded a publica-
tion society for translations from
European classical literature—an
asylum for the starving Russian men
of letters. The fee for a manuscript
of 40,000 letters is 300 Lenin rubles,
that is 3 kopek, according to old
values, worth one pound of bread."
(Notebook 1919-20.) In his bitter-
ness Merezhkovsky does not, how-
ever, omit to state that "among the Russian
communists there are not only scound-
rels, but also good, honest, pure, and
almost holy men." But they—he
thinks—are the most horrible. Why?
He gives no reason.

Merezhkovsky was invited by the So-
viet authorities to address a meeting
in commemoration of the anniversary
of the heroes of the 14th of Decem-
ber, 1918. The ceremony was to take
place in the Winter Palace. Merezh-
kovsky, the author of "The 14th of
December," was the best qualified to
do justice to the memory of the mar-
tyrs of the first revolutionary out-
break. The more so as the perform-
ance of the play "The Decembrists"
(Merezhkovsky's novel adapted for the
stage) was prohibited during the reign

of Nicholas II. But Merezhkovsky re-
fused. In the Decembrists—Pestel,
Muraviev, Rylejev, Kakhovski, Prince
Obolensky he has found those charac-
teristics, which precisely the Bolshe-
viki lack in his opinion—and that is
religious inspiration, or, to put it dif-
ferently, an exalted sense of duty and
an extraordinary power of self-denial
and sacrifice. The novel of Merezh-
kovsky, now reprinted abroad, is one of
the most impressive of his productions.
The story of those young men who
started a rebellion, and fell its first
victims, is of the highest dramatic
intensity. The details of their trial
in the presence of the highest officials
and even of Tsar Nicholas I himself,
their moral sufferings (each was told
separately that he had been betrayed
by his comrades) are depicted with
unparalleled lucidity. Merezhkovsky
perhaps never attained in his his-
torical reconstructions such a power
of evocation as he achieved in this
work. The memory of the Decembrists
was ever venerated in Russia. Ne-
krassov, the poet, devoted wonderful
pages to them in his "Who is Happy
in Russia." He pictures the heroic
Princess Wolkonsky, the wife of one
of the Decembrists and their families be-
longing to the most heroic chapters of
the history of Russia's struggle for
freedom. It is therefore easy to un-
derstand what the celebration of the
14th of December means to all Rus-
sians. Merezhkovsky says that the
Bolsheviks would never have forgiven
him a refusal to address a meeting on
that occasion. And so he was faced
with the dilemma—to remain in Rus-
sia feeling ever more demoralized; or
to escape, leave the country, his
friends, and taste the bitterness of
exile.

Merezhkovsky chose the latter. To
get out of the country he had to
obtain permission to leave Petrograd.
He took the steps necessary to
obtain it. He sold his copyright to
Gorki's Publication Society, though
not intending to observe the agree-
ment. He then smuggled himself with
his wife and his friend, Mr. Filosofov,
across the Polish frontier. One of
those exceptionally good communists—
Merezhkovsky himself admits that some
are "good, honest, pure and almost
holy"—helped Merezhkovsky to endure
the life at Petrograd and then after-
ward a smuggler on the frontier, a
Jew, helped him to escape.

What is now the preaching of Mer-
ezhovsky, his message to those abroad
is it war or is it peace, the true ad-
vent of the millennium? It is war,
Dmitry Merezhkovsky, having enlisted
the sympathy of Marshal Pilsudski,
began to preach the holy war the
very next day he reached Warsaw. But
this war that he preached brought no
relief to his country. Had he spoken
at the Hall of Columns at the Winter
Palace at Petrograd, as he was in-
vited to do, possibly better results
could have been obtained. Who
knows? At any rate, what a worthy
commemoration of the Decembrists,
such a courageous action would have
been.

FAMOUS LOCOMOTIVE
PREPARED FOR TRIP

NEW YORK, New York—Traveling
swiftly and alone, the old New York
Central Engine No. 999, holder of a
record of 112.5 miles an hour, which
has not been equaled in 28 years,
reached New York yesterday from the
railroad shops at Avis, Pennsylvania,
where she had been refurbished in
her original colors for a run to Chi-
cago with the famous old Dewitt Clin-
ton train.

The Dewitt Clinton train, which is
to make the trip in state on flat cars,
will be exhibited at the Pageant of
Progress, beginning July 30, as the
pioneer American steam passenger
train. The once famous 999 will take
up her post nearby as an exhibit of
the original high-speed American lo-
comotive.

Old 999, erstwhile pride of the Cen-
tral, was called in from a prosaic
daily run through the Beech Creek
coal mining district of Pennsylvania
to be refitted for the cross-country
run. After the exhibition is over, she
will return to her humble tasks.
But during her trip to Chicago she
will be her old self. Charles Hogan
of Buffalo, who drove the high-
wheeled, hand-built marvel in her
record-breaking trip on May 10, 1893,
will be at the throttle. The engine
will look just as she did back in the
80's, even to the legend "Empire State
Express" in gold script on her tender.

TOO MANY TURKS
AND POLES ON WAY

NEW YORK, New York—The re-
strictive immigration law, which went
into effect June 3, thus far has barred
no newcomers who have been able to
reach these shores. At present there
is a surplus of only two nationalities.
The July quota for Greece of 687 al-
ready has been filled, with an excess
of 49, while Palestine has sent two
more than its quota of 11.

The July quota for Poles and Turks
are filled and large numbers from
these two countries are on the high
seas and due before the end of the
month.

Therefore, rulings from Washington
are awaited as to whether these Poles
and Turks are to be held over for
charging against the August quotas, or
shipped back home. Officials pointed
out that if premature arrivals were
admitted, quotas for the last few
months of the 13 months that the re-
strictive law is in effect soon would
be used up.

PRINTERS RATIFY WAGE SCALE

NEW YORK, New York—The pres-
ent wage scale of New York news-
paper printers is to continue until
July 1, next, as the result of ratifica-
tion of an agreement by the union,
announced yesterday. The day shift
will receive \$55 for a 45-hour week,
the night shift \$53 for 45 hours and
the midnight shift \$43 for 42 hours.

BROADER BASIS FOR
THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

New York Education Director in
Summary of Administrative
Needs Asks Concentration of
Power and a Wider Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The city
government has a twofold obligation to
the public school system: the ap-
pointment of competent and high-
minded citizens to the Board of Edu-
cation, and the appropriation of ade-
quate funds to enable the schools to
operate fully and efficiently in the
interests of the children, according to
the Public Education Association
which has, through its director, How-
ard W. Nudd, summarized the con-
structive ideals of school administra-
tion that the association advocates.

"No public school system can suc-
ceed which does not have at its head a
policy-making Board of Education com-
posed of public-spirited men and wo-
men of vision who look upon public
education as an expert function of
government, requiring professional
leadership of a high order, and an en-
lightened system of administration
that makes adequate provision for
the physical needs of the school plant
and for the orderly and expeditious
conduct of its essential business," says
Mr. Nudd.

Board members should formulate
broad policies, not dabble in admin-
istrative details, and they should aim,
he adds, at concentrating power and
full responsibility for expert func-
tioning in the expert staff, with the city
superintendent of schools as chief ex-
ecutive of the Board of Education, ap-
pointed and subject to removal by it.
Any other method of action, he be-
lieves, makes for friction, confusion
and inefficiency.

Members of the Board of Education,
Mr. Nudd insists, should realize the
importance of adopting such policies
in school management as the rigid ad-
herence to the merit system in ap-
pointing employees, including not only
principals and teachers, but also su-
perintendents and examiners; an en-
lightened grading of children in such
groups that their individual needs and
aptitudes may be dealt with properly;
the adoption of courses of study and
school programs and the provision of
school facilities from kindergarten
through high school, which will lay the
basis for entrance to a wide range of
careers instead of to the limited field
of clerical or professional vocations
only as comprehended in the tradi-
tional school. Finally, he advocates
the extension of public school facili-
ties to meet the demands of girls and
boys who must leave school prema-
turely to go to work, also to adults
who need further instruction to aid
them in fuller development as citi-
zens.

Another matter of great importance
is that school buildings be kept in
proper repair, and that building ac-
commodations keep pace with modern
demands in education so that every
child may have a full day's instruction
in a proper sized class and such other
educational opportunities as are re-
cognized as essential to his training.

This program must be properly
financed in order to succeed, Mr. Nudd
continues, and generously financed.
This means granting from year to year
enough money to meet existing needs
of the school system and a reasonable
guarantee that will enable the school
authorities to plan ahead and conduct
their affairs without fear of undue
retrenchment or political interference
from the city government.

Municipal Cooperation

In addition to provision for actual
known needs, a reasonable percentage
should be assured, he urges, for ex-
periments and extensions in order that
the system may make consistent pro-
gress in adapting itself to modern edu-
cational methods. Also there should be
harmonious relations between the
board and the city authorities in ad-
ministration of these funds, so that
they may meet its obligations as they
arise and the finance department of
the city may be able to audit vouchers.

"Such harmonious relations presup-
pose a city administration that ap-
points a board of education in which
it has confidence, and that realizes
its obligation to place confidence in
that board and to take every step to
enable it to concentrate on the essen-
tial problem of educating children in-
stead of upon irritating and inhibiting
disensions with city officials over de-
tails of school expenditures and ad-
ministration, whatever their degree of
relative importance may be."

SEX EQUALITY IS URGED

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Women were
urged to take their part in solving the
problems between Labor and Capital
by Miss Harriet Vittum, head resident
of the Northwestern University Set-
tlement, Chicago, who spoke before the
third annual convention of National

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Federation of Business and Profes-
sional Women's Clubs. She declared
an imaginary line that discriminates
against women in labor should be
ripped out. Mrs. Lena Lake Forest
of Detroit, national president, in her
annual address, pleaded for a better
education for business women.

ANTI-TAMMANY GROUP

HOLDS OPEN CAUCUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The coal-
ition committee opposed to the present
Tammany administration of New York
City in an attempt to obtain the views
as to the most available candidates
for Mayor and other city offices, held
an old-fashioned town meeting at the
Hotel Commodore yesterday. Most
of the speakers represented Henry H.
Curran, president of the Borough of
Manhattan, who, it was claimed, had
consistently opposed in an effective
way, the present controlling elements
in the Board of Estimate, the financial
control of the city.

Others whose consideration for the
office of Mayor was advocated in-
cluded Frederick A. Wallis, New York
Commissioner of Immigration; Charles
C. Lockwood, Senator and chairman of
the committee on housing, and Samuel
Untermyer, counsel for the committee.
Henry W. Taft, chairman of the Coal-
ition Committee, presided, and stated
that the committee had also received a
number of written endorsements of
various candidates, which they would
consider in reaching their conclusions.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS—Continued

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



"After it, then!" commanded the Lady—and the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Trees in the Wind

Special for The Christian Science Monitor I watch the trees as they bow and sway To the other trees across the way; They whisper and laugh and toss their heads, Perhaps at something the warm wind said.

I know they are kind for they hold the birds, And, though they don't tell us in so many words, They seem to invite us to come and play In their cool green shade on a summer's day.

Getting the Canoes Ready

Finally the days came when the wind blew warmly from the south and buttercups and violets were growing hidden away in the grass of the vacant lot across the road. One Saturday, when there was no school, the boys ran with a whoop down into the basement of their home and into one of the smaller rooms where their canvas canoes had lain all winter, in fact, ever since the first cold days of fall when they brought them up from the river and put them away until summer.

"We'll have to paint them, I guess," said Harry, as he rubbed his hand over the rough surface of canvas, covered with the old paint of last year. "If we don't, they'll be sure to leak." The other two boys agreed with him, but mostly because they liked to paint, and especially to paint over the old surface of the canvas.

"Let's take them out on the grass," proposed Jack, "where we can have light and lots of room. Is it a go?" "Sure!" shouted Harry. "Take yours first, what do you say?" All three agreed, and at once they seized hold of the green canoe and carried it out of the basement door leading to the lawn, and placed it bottom up on the grass. Then they did the same with Harry's red 'oat and Earl's white one. When all three canoes were resting on the grass, side by side, they looked as fine as could be, and the boys all gave a shout and began doing somersaults over the lawn to show how glad they were that summer had come and they would soon be floating again down the little river, paddling or sailing along in great style.

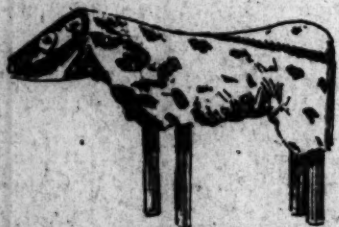
Soon they had found the old cans of paint which they had used when the canoes were first made, and painted the summer before, three cans, one of white, one of green and one of red. The next thing was paint-brushes. They remembered that they had left the brushes they had

used last summer in some water in a paint pail down in the basement, but when they found them now the water had been evaporated for months, and the brushes were hard and stiff. So they had to soak them again to soften them, after cleaning away the old paint from the brushes as thoroughly as possible. While one of the boys took charge of softening the brushes, by soaking them and then at intervals making them pliable by rubbing and applying them to some boards, the other boys dusted off the bottoms of the boats and made them ready. They also opened up the paint pails and stirred the paint to get it into condition for doing good work. It had to be thinned quite a bit with turpentine.

Then came the painting, and each boy took a brush and the pail of paint whose color corresponded with the color of his canoe. It was a fine morning to work and the time went all too fast, for they were soon finished, and the canoes looked glossy and shipshape. Now, the following Saturday they would varnish their paddles and then for a glorious summer on the river.

A Spotted Cow of Long Ago

One of the most interesting things about toys is how old they are. I mean what a long, long time children have been playing with them. Have you ever thought about it? I think, for instance, you would be surprised if you could walk into the British Museum in London, say, and see the collection of toys there is there, toys that belonged to children, thousands of



From the British Museum Collection Egyptian spotted cow

years ago. They are so like the toys we have today, dolls and balls and horses and pigs and cows and so on. Of course, some of them are quaint-looking things. But then, surely, so are some of the toys we have today, aren't they?—a gollywog, for instance, or those strange stuffed animals, ducks and rabbits and what not.

How do you like the spotted cow in the picture? It came from Egypt, where it was made, and surely played with many long centuries ago. Don't you think you would grow to be very fond of it if you had it for your very own?

The Adventures of Diggelly Dan

In Which Seal Saves the Silvery Seven and Then Sets Forth for the Sea

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Once the White-White Horse had reached the outer edge of Spangle-land and, following that, softly passed the very last house on the fringe of the town, he cast forelock and tail to the breeze and straightway broke into a gallop.

And after the three travelers had gone a great distance and then added miles more to that, they came to a river. It was a wide river with a surface as smooth and as dark as the skies that looked down on it. For they had come into the night as they rode. And with the night had come the stars—countless stars that were mirrored in the face of the waters like daisies in the lap of a field.

Along the sides of the river were billowy trees. These, for the most part, had pillowed their heads—one against the other—and so gone fast asleep. But here and there, between them, were open spaces through which the White-White Horse and his passengers might look across marsh-meadows to the star-sprinkled face of the stream. It was at the head of one of these that the Pretty Lady brought her steed to a halt. Then she peered toward the river, holding her head first to one side and then to the other.

"Do you see them?" whispered Seal, as he watched; thinking, of course of the ones called the Tinkles.

But never a word answered her. Instead the Pretty Lady but tossed her curls most severely and laid a pink finger to the tip of her lips; and then, with the gentlest of "clucks," urged her snowy white mount softly onward.

But instead of following the side of the river, the White-White Horse now headed straight toward it. He took his way along one of the marsh meadows that opened between two clumps of the fast sleeping trees. At the end of this meadow were whole scores of cattails, that had waded, waist-deep, out into the stream. And toward these moved the three—the hoofs of the horse making scarcely a sound.

Now at every tenth step—as they slowly advanced—the White-White Horse came to a halt. And each time he did so the Pretty Lady would look most intently in every direction—and listen, and listen, and listen. Needless to say that wee-eared Seal listened too, listened to learn what kind of a noise a Tinkle would make, if, indeed, Tinkles ever made noises. But each time he started to open his mouth the Lady motioned for silence.

So the soft-eyed one finally contented himself with peering from their steed's ample back—peering down into the tangle of grass and the tangle of weeds that grew in the marsh under foot. As the horse moved along

these gave way to sly little pools that lay looking up from here-and-there places. And then all of these gradually merged into one, to form the edge of the river.

On the river's edge the reflections of thousands of stars seemed to lay not a flippety-flip width under the surface. How fascinating they were! And how unblinking! Some nestled close to the cat-tails while others half hid behind the stalks of them. But mostly they lay in the more open places—lay in full view like half-submerged pads in a pool; only, of course, they were much smaller than that.

It was the very near ones that interested Seal most—the ones that (had he had a long pole) he could have touched on the tips of their noses. And that he might the better view them, he leaned far out over the haunch of the horse.

Every once in a while—that is to say, at the end of every 10 steps—the horse would stand still. And it was at one of these times that Seal discovered the silvery seven. He was most particularly taken with them because they were so specially bright. It was that which caused him to count them. And so he knew that there were seven and that the seventh was quite the largest and the brightest of all the star shadows he had ever seen. He looked overhead to see who possessed them. And, after admiring the seven that jeweled the sky, he once more gazed on their reflections.

By this time the White-White Horse had again started to move—began to pick his way onward through the maze of the cat-tails. As he did so Seal leaned still farther out that he might keep his eyes on those seven star shadows. And then, to his utter dismay, he saw that the hoofs were making for them!

"Oh, please, please!" he called, wholly forgetting about keeping silent. "Please turn to the right else you'll most surely step on them!"

But even as he called out the horse's forefoot raised itself right over the seven!

"What's this! What's this!" the Lady was saying. But Seal had no time to explain. His one thought was to warn those who lay in the river. Thus it was that he gave a flippety-hop and landed with a great splash in the water.

Now, as was the way with that seal, his aim was unerring. Hence he struck the face of the stream at exactly the point where lay the stars. And as he did so his fall started no end of waves and great, spreading rings which, serving as mounts, safely carried those reflections away with them.

"See!" said Seal, as he slipped like a shadow back to the surface. "See, Pretty Lady; I jumped just in time to help those star shadows out of our path. A moment more and they—"

But here Seal was halted by a strange look from the Lady. And then

he remembered! He had broken the silence and so, like as not, sent all those Tinkles scurrying!

"Oh, I am indeed very sorry," he cried. "I had really meant to keep quiet, only—"

"Only you forgot," she supplied, with her merriest laugh. "But there, never mind. For, to tell the truth, I had quite concluded that the ones we are searching for have gone out to sea. So, after all, no harm has been done."

"Oh, but aren't we going to look for them, then?" questioned Seal, pleadingly.

"To be sure we are. We shall go down the river until we come to the ocean, and then—why, what in the world is that queer-looking thing!" the lady suddenly exclaimed, pointing to an object just floating away. "Why, I do believe it's all your stars taking a ride on the back of a cabbage!"

"Cabbage, nothing!" cried Seal. "It's my new green ball with the stars painted on it!"

"After it, then!" commanded the Lady and, once given free rein, the White-White Horse dashed away at top speed, churning the waters to foam as he ran.

By this time the swift current of the middle stream had caught the ball, and so began to send it along at the merriest kind of a clip.

"It's bound for the sea; it's bound for the sea!" the Lady called back with her chin at one shoulder. "After it—after it!" And as the White-White Horse went past his depth and so started to swim, she stood balanced on tip-toe; her slim, little whip held high overhead, her yellow curls afloat of the breeze.

"Bound for the sea; bound for the sea!" echoed Seal, joyously. And now that the White-White Horse had left off running and started to swim, he gradually began to gain on him. Still the horse was the first to reach the ball. And as he came to it he gave it a bunt with his head.

"No, no! Not that way—this way!" protested Seal, as he now swam abreast of him. "Let me show you." And increasing his speed he shot on at a bound until he had all but come up with the ball. Then he drove from view. And the next moment the ball was seen to go into the air while up from the spot where it had just left the water poked the sharp nose of that most knowing seal! Down came the now spinning ball only to be caught again and once more sent flying high over the stream.

"Want to catch it, Pretty Lady? Want to catch it?" called Seal, as he continued to punt the star-sprinkled sphere with the tip of his nose. "Here goes, then." And turning, a complete somersault in the water, the dripping one came up on the opposite side of the ball, gave it a sharp bunt and so sent it skimming toward the one on the horse. Quickly she caught it and made sharp return.

And so, with this gay game of punt and catch to amuse them, the three

adventurers kept on toward the sea. But after a time they grew tired of the fun and so, the Pretty Lady perched between the ears of the White-White Horse, and Seal swimming near, they fell to talking of many things. And it was then that Seal asked to be told more about Tinkles.

"In the first place," said the Lady, "you must understand that Tinkles are not persons at all but just sounds. Nor are they merely any sound—such as might be made by a whistle or set sail by a voice. No, they are not that; they are not even so much as pieces of that. On the contrary they are very complete sounds in themselves—tiny, breath-in-a-bluebell sounds. Only they are never blue, but always white."

Oh, you mean like winds in the leaves," guessed Seal.

"I mean nothing of the sort," answered the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes. "For wind-in-the-leaves sounds are entirely too wide, and too much given to sighing. Now a Tinkle is just the other way round. A Tinkle is as bright as a sunbeam and as gay as a laugh. It is like silver-like bit-drops of silver tinkling on silver. Tinkles are always around where silvery drops of water tumble on water or tumble on stone; or where dewdrops drop from a roof."

"Like when spangles are caught!" Seal cried, interrupting.

"Exactly. And that may give you some notion as to why the Tinkles have taken my spangle bag. For no doubt you remember," the lady continued, "how I each evening set out my spangle-needles under the eaves of my home in the sunset; how the dewdrops jump from the roof, alight on the needles and, packing one on the other, flatten out and so come to be spangles."

"And then you tumble them all into the bag," added Seal.

"Precisely," nodded the lady. "So you see the dewdrops and the Tinkles are very close friends. Indeed, if it were not for the first there'd be far less of the last. Thus, as you may well believe, the Tinkles never quite approve of turning dewdrops to spangles and so, to show their displeasure, now and then make off with my spangle bag."

"I see," nodded Seal. "But this time—are you sure you know where they've taken it this time?"

"Not exactly," the blue-eyed one said, thoughtfully. "And yet, I have a very good notion. Indeed, it might have been taken to any one of several places. There's the island; and there's the rift in the cliff where the Dripping Lodge lies over the sea. Then, too, there's the Arch of the Sprayhows, with its silvery door and the great rocks in front of it—"

"Oh, do let's go there," broke in Seal. "I just love rocks!"

"Moss-covered rocks over which the water breaks with each long, lazy swell," went on the lady without seeming to hear him.

"Yes, yes!" cried the other, "that's

exactly the kind. Do, do hurry, please!"

And in his eagerness to move at still greater speed, Seal caught a strand of the mane of the White-White Horse close in his mouth and made as if to tow him along all the faster!

"Away we all go, then," the Pretty Lady agreed. And with the sound of her laughter floating off through the night the voyagers steered straight on for the mouth of the river, which all three knew led into the sea.

A Self Portrait in a Group

Often when you are taking a picture of a group of friends, you wish you could be in it yourself. This is possible if your camera has a shutter worked by a lever. Fasten the camera to something solid. A tripod is the best thing, but a soap box will do. Provide yourself with a fine cord, preferably some other color than white. Screw a small screw-eye into the tripod leg nearest the group or into the soap box near the ground, facing the group. Tie the cord to the little lever on the shutter, and then pass it through the screw-eye. Set the shutter, take your place in the group, and pull the cord gently to see if it works. Do not make the picture on the first trial, as it may be necessary to adjust the screw-eye or the camera so that the cord works easily.

When all is right, arrange the camera for an exposure. Set the shutter, and take your place again in the group, but now, instead of holding the cord in your hand, pass it to some one standing at the back of the group, whose hands will not show in the picture. If the group is small, so that no one's hands are hidden behind other members of the party, make a loop about your foot. When ready to take the picture, move your foot a little. The shutter will respond to the pressure and the picture be made. The cord, almost invisible to the eye on account of its small size and dark color, will be completely hidden in the picture.

Buttercups

Special for The Christian Science Monitor Down the blue streets of Skyland, Mother Sun, one bright spring day, Goes hastening to market To buy some starfish gay.

Her silver bag flings open, And from the bright inside, Great piles of gold come tumbling down, Sprinkling the meadows wide.

And oh! just see the children! From far and near they run, Dancing with glee and singing, "The buttercups have come."

THE HOME FORUM

The Curtain on the Early Stage

The discussion of changes of scenes during the progress of the play leads naturally to the very interesting but perplexing question as to the employment of the curtain. It is certain that the Elizabethan stage-manager made use of the curtains before the inner stage when the action passed from the properties scene to the outer, more indefinite platform; but we have no reason to believe that the curtain was used in the Restoration houses, which were usually dropped between scenes of an act, or what is more astonishing, between the acts themselves. The very elaborate stage directions printed in the masques of Jonson, Shirley and Davenant—directions often written out by the inventor, Jones—call for the use of a curtain at the beginning, but clearly indicate that changes of scene throughout occurred in sight of the audience. Perhaps the glory of the designer was heightened by the clever devices by which he concealed from the noble audience the mechanical trickery involved; at any rate devices were used—of noise and blinding light—to distract the attention of the spectators while the feat was accomplished. It is extraordinary that neither here nor on the Continent did any one think of the simple expedient of lowering the curtain. Hence the great interest attaching to the designs of Inigo Jones for Florimond and the Balmaceda Spolia, showing a working device for the execution of such marvels of scene shifting.

The same policy, as we have seen, was handed on to Davenant and actuated his performances of opera in the cramped quarters of Rutland House and the Cockpit, just before the Restoration. The first part of the Siege of Rhodes (1656) calls for the rise of the curtain at the beginning, "the curtain being drawn up"; and at the end we are informed that "the curtain is let fall," but, all between, the acts or "entries" are prepared by "instrumental music," and "the scene is changed," apparently in sight of the audience. In The History of Sir Francis Drake and in The Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru, the directions are even more specific and convincing. In the former, "the curtain rises by degrees to an ascending Ayr" (a pun-like music, I take it), and in the case of both operas "the curtain falls" at the end. But the author leaves no doubt as to the visibility of the scene-changes; the attention was distracted by music, though how that could have blinded an auditor I do not see. One quotation from each opera will show the practice. At the fourth entry of the Drake piece, "a wild Ayr by way of Symphony, prepares the change of scene; which having continued a while, the scene is changed," etc. Or take this from The Cruelty of the Spaniards:

lards, even more convincing: "An Al-maan and Corante are played: after which a Trumpet Ayr changes the scene: where a Fleet is discern'd at distance," etc. Furthermore, after the scene occurred, as we have seen, the audience were given a certain amount of time in which to study the picture, before the action resumed.

This evidence is conclusive as to Davenant's usage in 1656 and 1659; what reason is there for assuming

And as I Turn Me Home

Behind the western bars
The shrouded day retreats,
And unperceived the stars
Steal to their sovran seats.
And whither grows the foam;
The small moon lightens more;
And as I turn me home,
My shadow walks before.
—Robert Bridges.

But Bettesworth turned to put on his jacket, and as he faced me again, he said, "Rare lot of our chaps went off last night."

It was Monday now, so that they had started on Sunday.
"Whereabouts are they gone to?" I asked.
"Oh, into Sussex—down Chichester way. There, I 'spects they be right into it by now."
I knew that he was talking of the

ness to press on and reach the next stage of the march. And yet there is no hurry about it all. The caravan halts at the pleasure of its master, and stops as long as he chooses, the tent-life making the journey one delightful picnic. And the charm of the life is increased tenfold to those who love horses, and who travel, as we did, with their own animals. In the East the horse becomes a friend. It will often follow its master like a dog, will



"Greenwich," from the etching by Seymour Haden

The Green Village

"Our story opens with the tramp of legions and the glitter of spears and helmets," A. G. L'Estrange writes in "Chronicles of Greenwich." The Romans are come bringing light and civilization to tribes grimy with ages of barbarism. Roads are made, and that by which they pass and re-pass between Rutupis and Londinium rises over a tract bare of trees, but bright with gorse and heather. Gaining the height, the soldier... hails with joy the red-roofed city, and the spreading plains and lagoons of Flavia Caesariensis. As he looks down towards the future site of Greenwich, he does not see domed-towers and a palatial structure, but he may have caught a glimpse through the woods of the courts and low buildings of a Roman villa. The sight is delightful to him but less pleasant to the long-haired, skin-clad native who paddles his canoe on the stream below.

"There must have been something peculiarly attractive in this site, beside the river and beneath the hill, in the shade of the trees and verdure of the slopes, to have led to its being occupied and given a name at an early date, called by the Romans a vicus, or by their successors a vic— that is a place where the Saxons, before they settled down in the country, occasionally pitched their wandering camp. "Pass dawning centuries!" "When the Green Village first appears on the page of history, it has again a military aspect. Its glassy reach, associated in our minds with that that is festive and picturesque, is crowded with ships of war. The background of this warlike scene is formed by the soft green hill (Blackheath), whence the village derived its name, covered with the huts and tents of the encampment."

Bettesworth in the Harvest Days

One day he had been busied in trimming-up the rough green paths at the lower end of the garden—a kind of belated haymaking, with no better tool than a fag-book. A scythe might have been more effective, if there had been one to use; but Bettesworth likes his hook, and knows how to use it. "Many's the pound I've earned with he," he will tell you, with an affectionate look at the curved blade. For various reasons I had been unable to go near the old man all day, so that when in the evening I went to look for him, I half expected to find that he had gone home. But he was still in the garden, stuffing the newly-cut grass into a sack, to make litter for his pig. "Make he feel like a gentleman," he remarked, with a dry smile. It was in the beginning of the harvest days. The sun was already low, and our little valley lay for the most part in shadow, deepened where we stood by darkening oak-trees whose leaves gently stirred overhead. Lower down in the valley a slight mist was mingling with blue smoke from cottages concealed there; but over on the opposite hill, and away to the far woods beyond, the sunlight lay mellow, penetrating with a hazy warmth into the evening sky. A fresh scent arose from the cut grass, and the shortened sward was tinged with a pale yellow light, glowing from the bleached and newly-exposed grass stems. Perhaps from the distant fir-trees one might have heard the crooning of a nightjar, if one had listened.

And a Star or Two Beside

The moving Moon went up the sky
And nowhere did abide;
Softly she was going up,
And a star or two beside.
—Coleridge.

wander about camp unpicketed, strolling up to beg for a bit of bread or sugar, and is, in short, such a comrade that the traveller gets into the habit of spending all odds and ends of time in the congenial occupation of "looking at the horses." Usually his last thought at night is to see that they are all comfortably wrapped up in their thick felts, and his step is the signal for a low neighing from his equine friends, those lying down not attempting to get up, so confident are they of his good intentions.

Then again the great solitude of Persia strikes the imagination. Days may pass without coming across a village or meeting an inhabitant. Man seems indeed a small thing, as the caravan slowly crawls over some vast plain always encircled by peaks, flushed with many a shade of madder or mauve, standing up, sharply silhouetted against the intense blue of the great cloudless vault above them. Such a contrast to the bustle and hurry of the West—a contrast between lands, in one of which time is money, and in the other of no account at all—forces the mind to view everything from a new standpoint. "Through Persia on a Side-Saddle," by Ella C. Sykes.

The Hermit-Thrush

Then we enter the cathedral dimness of the woods. How still it suddenly becomes! How mysterious! How alluring! We are in a different world, and as our silent footsteps carry us deeper the hush steals over us very spirits. Then on the stillness suddenly rings out the indescribable fairy clarion of the hermit-thrush, the most beautiful sound in nature. Seldom enough will you see a thrush against the solemn tree trunks with stabs of sky between. But especially at twilight, at the still time of the world when the solemn glow of sunset illumines the west, his song is the distilled essence of loveliness and the great peace and mystery of nature. "Cool bars of melody from the atmosphere of everlasting morning or evening," said Thoreau of his song, and though Thoreau was never able to distinguish between the wood-thrush and the hermit, it is true of either that in its notes "there is the liquid coolness of things that are just drawn from the bottom of springs."—Walter Prichard Eaton.

A Caravan in Persia

It appears to me that the East either powerfully attracts or as powerfully repels those who have left the West for the first time. Most travellers, however, succumb to a charm which is somewhat difficult to describe, as it is the mixture of many things that makes up the undoubted fascination of the whole. Probably there is a spice of the nomad in every one, and, if so, Persia is the very land to call it forth. There is a great sense of freedom in travelling day after day across vast plains, where withered scrub, which at night will do duty for firewood, the traveller ever pressing forwards to some range of superbly colored hills, which must be surmounted in the future. Day after day the sun's rays shine down from a deep-blue heaven, in which there is seldom a cloud, and pierce through an atmosphere so pure that every seam and fissure in peaks several miles off, may be clearly distinguished. The air blows free and untainted across the deserts. The shackles of civilization are left behind. There are no trains or steamboats to be caught, no crowded hotels to put up at. The traveller leaves one guest-house after another without regret; camp after camp is pitched and then struck, inducing a constant eager-

Imperious Throughout All Ages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ONE of the most notable facts about Christ Jesus' ministry was the entire absence of hesitancy or experimentation from all his words and deeds. He both spoke and acted as one who not only had authority, but who knew that his authority could meet with no effective opposition, because it proceeded from his understanding of God or Principle as the one cause. He never made any concessions to opposing forces. He never adjusted his scheme of work to circumstances. No matter how unpromising conditions might appear to be they never had any effect upon the result. The end aimed at was uniformly achieved, precisely as if there had been nothing to overcome. Jesus secured food for a multitude in a desert place as readily as he did the tribute money from a fish's mouth or wine from water at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee. Where the matter in hand was the demonstration of the truth of being, and, with Jesus, that was always the matter in hand. Jesus was imperious in the best and strongest meaning of that word. Jesus commanded.

Yet, in all this, there was no dramatic display of power such as the human mind loves and looks for. A display of power would have argued a belief in the actuality of the opposition. Whereas Jesus dealt with all opposition in just the same way, namely, on the basis that it had no power or presence. To the man who understands that twice two is four any statement to the contrary does not appear as opposition, but only as a mistake. Though all the world united in declaring that twice two was five, the man who knew that it is four could not be disturbed or diverted, for a moment, from the understanding and practice of the fact that it is four. He would, moreover, in every case, get his results correctly. This is the imperiousness of truth. And this, surely, is what Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, means when she says on page 419 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, "Meet every adverse circumstance as its master."

What then is this great assurance which gave Christ Jesus the mastery, an assurance which he promised should be the treasured possession of all who believed on him? It was the assurance arising from an understanding of the great fact that evil is not real, and that God, Spirit, is All-in-all. Or, as Jesus himself put it, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." This great fact is, of course, the very essence of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 9 and 10 of "Unity of God," "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the altness of God."

It is round this cardinal point that the battle has always raged. Mortal mind regards with complete complacency all manner of denunciation. It will discuss eagerly all manner of plans for the treatment of the sick and the overcoming of sin, provided only that sickness and sin are accepted as realities. So long as the actuality of material sense is not assailed, the human mind, priding itself on its "liberalism," will tolerate the discussion of any system of medicine or theory of religion. It finds no fault with the idea of Jesus healing the sick through "a special power given him by God." It denounces as simply blasphemous the idea of Jesus healing the sick through the understanding of the great fact that, in the reality of being, there is no sickness, nor anything else unlike God, good.

Now the reason for this intense opposition on the part of the human mind is not far to seek. An admission of the fact that matter and all that matter implies, a belief in sin, sickness, and death, is unreal involves the destruction of the human mind. For the material man, with all his pride and his pleasures, his dignities and his achievements, is seen to have no actual existence. And, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 345 of Science and Health, "This thought of human, material nothingness, which Science incuicates, enlarges the carnal mind and is the main cause of the carnal mind's antagonism."

This, however, is the truth that heals, and heals with that imperiousness which must ever characterize Principle. The law of mathematics is imperious toward mistakes. The student, familiar with the law, need not be concerned at all with the way in which mistakes are made, neither need he adapt his methods to different forms of error, nor analyze nor consider them in any way. Equipped with an invariable law, he goes straight forward in dealing with the erroneous problem, simply demonstrating the law, letting the mistakes vanish how and where they will, and in the end achieving the true solution. This was Jesus' method. We read in Science and Health, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." (Pages 476-477.) This refusal on the part of Jesus to see anything, anywhere, but that

which reflected Principle was what constituted that authority which amazed the people, and enraged the Pharisees. Where the material senses fastened was a sick mortal, Jesus saw only man in the image and likeness of Mind or Principle, entirely well, happy and whole. Where the material senses insisted there was want, storm and tempest and death, Jesus saw only infinite supply, a great calm, and life eternal.

In one word, all the material safeguards and safeguards against evil things were swept aside, and the great truth stood revealed and demonstrated, that neither they nor any error they sought to correct had ever been. As Mrs. Eddy writes on page 98 of Science and Health, "Beyond the frail premises of human beliefs, above the loosening grasp of creeds, the demonstration of Christian Mind-healing stands a revealed and practical Science. It is imperious throughout all ages as Christ's revelation of Truth, of Life, and of Love, which remains inviolate for every man to understand and to practise."

A Recommendation for R. L. S.

(Leslie Stephen to Charles Elliot Norton)
Brighton, Feb. 5, 1880.

To Mr. Norton,
The pleasantest thing of which I have heard for a long time is Lowell's appointment. It will be a great delight to me to see him again, and I look forward to see many pleasant talks with him as his ministerial engagements will allow. I have a young friend, R. Louis Stevenson—a very promising author, who has written several articles for me, and a very pretty book about a journey in France with a donkey, which you may possibly have seen. He is now in San Francisco, and appears to be fixed there for some time. He writes to ask me for American introductions. I know few people now in the U.S. and nobody in California; but he may be drifting eastward, and should he drift to you, I should be obliged if you would take any notice of him and give him any hints that come your way. He is a bit of a Bohemian: a son of rigid Scotch Presbyterianism, who has refused to run in the regular traces and somehow wandered into literature—but a really good fellow, I believe, and certainly straightforward and honorable so far as I know. I shall tell him that I have sent you a line; but, after all, you are not very likely, I guess, to see him. He has just sent me, by the way, an article about Thoreau, which I have not read, but it will probably appear in the Cornhill, and might give you a taste of his quality.—"The Life and Letters of Leslie Stephen," by F. W. Maitland.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1921

EDITORIALS

An Embargo on Dyestuffs

It is a curious fact that the desire for color has become one of the fundamental demands of human experience, so that the dye industry is related in one way or another to almost all the other industries. Without such an industry, the American Dyes Institute declared a few months ago, a disarmed nation would be at the mercy of any dye-making nation in the world. During the war, in fact, the making of dyes for war purposes was one of the essential problems that the United States and nearly every other nation had to solve because of their being cut off from the German dyes which had hitherto supplied them. Since the war, many of the munition plants are continuing the manufacture of dyes for peace purposes. How necessary coloring has become in the products of civilization anyone can readily see when he stops to think that the majority of the things which he uses are dyed in one way or another. The right use of color deserves even more careful consideration than it has been receiving.

Since the war, there has been, therefore, a continual presentation of interesting arguments to show why the United States should place a high protective tariff on dyestuffs and dyes. Recently it was said before the American Chemical Society that "The dye industry is so universally deemed to be the master key of all industries that everybody concedes that it ought to be protected and stimulated." At the same time it was argued that even a high tariff would not be sufficient protection, but that there should be entire exclusion for a time of competing German dyestuffs. This demand for an embargo on all dyes that can be produced in the United States has since then been reiterated, with the declaration that unless this kind of absolute protection is afforded, the capital will be withdrawn from the new and growing industry because of fear of German business methods.

The objection to either the high tariff or the embargo is that they would allow a monopoly to manufacturers producing inferior dyes. In the United States business effort has all too often been satisfied with the production of quantity without quality. The dye industry, like every other industry, needs sufficient competition to force it to do its best. It is proposed that the Tariff Commission shall, from time to time, make a list of products which may not be imported, of those which may come in to a limited extent, and of those which may be imported freely. In other words, the Tariff Commission would be given the arbitrary power to say that certain domestic dyes in the United States are equal to those from abroad, and thus to exclude the latter entirely. Thus an embargo on dyes would operate to build up a monopoly, as any such system must inevitably operate, and a high tariff would have much the same effect.

If, temporarily, there is to be a tariff at all, it should not be high enough to prevent all competition, but should be actually protective and not prohibitive. Competition on the basis of quality is to be encouraged, for in no other way will the dye industry be really developed. A high tariff or an embargo would simply give to manufacturers in the United States an artificial advantage which would stifle real research and put consumers at the mercy of a monopoly. Dependence on a tariff means the perpetuation of a false condition, for which there must be some remedy if there is to be any actual progress. The remedy is the consideration of the whole subject from a better point of view, from the point of view of what honest international competition would be. It is possible, of course, to eliminate unfair international competition without destroying the right kind of competition, which must be honest in order to be free.

On the materials for the dye industry from South America, Central America, China, the South Seas, and other parts of the world, there should be no tariff, for a tariff on materials, as well as on manufactured dyes, would inflate the prices of the finished product beyond what anyone could consider necessary. Any tariff on dyes should be sufficient only to encourage investigation and ingenuity in the United States, to give confidence, and to insure activity. Though the regulation of international competition by a tariff or otherwise may seem complicated to adjust wisely, those concerned in the adjustment will be successful in proportion as they reason out the ideal of order and do not become confused by the details of specific arguments. The influence of concrete examples should not weigh too heavily against the discernment of the right idea.

During the war it was repeatedly said that the development of a great dye industry in the United States would take many years. It was pointed out that it took Germany some fifty years to achieve supremacy in this field. Yet during the war it was proved that not so much time as had been anticipated was necessary for the accomplishment of much that had to be done. Research, experimentation, and achievement need not be slow and laborious if those interested in the development of the industry will consider always the ideal of free exchange of activity rather than the theory that industry must be developed in the United States for the selfish purposes of a false nationalism. Discernment and inventive power should be stimulated, and not retarded, by keen international competition.

The placing of oil, lumber, and asphalt on the free list, together with the lowering of the originally planned duty on some other things, such as motor cars, is an indication of a change in sentiment now which is encouraging. As President Harding said in his message concerning crude oil, the position of the United States in the trade of the world will be stronger without the duty. The same reasoning should be applied to the question of the duty on dyestuffs. The lesson of the situation in respect to dyes during the war should be that more attention should

be paid to quality, and to competition on the basis of quality, if the dye industry, or any other industry in the United States is to be increasingly and permanently successful. An embargo on dyestuffs would tend to delay the learning of this lesson, and thus would not be a real encouragement to progress. At the best, therefore, an embargo would be but a very temporary expedient.

Burma and Self-Government

THE measure entitled the Government of Burma Bill, introduced in the British House of Lords recently, and designed to extend the operation of the Government of India Act to the Burmese provinces, marks another interesting step forward in the carrying out of Great Britain's avowed policy in India. For many years Burma has been reckoned a province of British India, and, strictly speaking, the Government of India Act could have been made to apply to the country without any further legislation. The object of the government in bringing the matter before Parliament in the shape of a bill was to enable that body, "acting on the advice of the standing committee of both houses, to determine, with reference to all the material available, the form of constitution which is best suited to Burma."

Under this new measure the supreme authority will be the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature, but a central government is provided for Burma consisting of the Governor-General and two legislatures, namely, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The most important aspect of the measure, however, is the ample opportunity it affords to the Burman to participate in local government. What the people of Burma, like the people of India, most need is some measure of political training, and nowhere are they likely to secure this more effectively than in these local parliaments, in which each member has a direct and immediate interest.

An important aspect of the new measure is its bearing on the question of the ultimate secession of Burma from the Indian Empire. It is a question which has been debated with considerable vigor in Burma, for some time past, and, as might be expected, it figured in the recent debate on the Government of Burma Bill, in the House of Lords. The Secretary of State for India takes up the position that the idea of secession has not been explored either by himself or by the authorities in India, and that, at present, no adequate data exist upon which to found a judgment. It is pointed out, however, that the changes provided for in the Government of Burma Bill would not in any way militate against secession if, at any time in the future, the adoption of such a policy were thought desirable. The question is a very far-reaching one, involving important changes of an administrative and military character, and any attempt to deal with it at the present time could only have ended in inducing serious delay in carrying out the scheme of self-government.

That a practical beginning should be made in this direction at the earliest possible moment is most desirable. The Burman has given abundant evidence, during the past few years, of a fitness to be entrusted, to a considerable extent, with the management of his own affairs, and only the best results are to be looked for from the operation of the proposed measure. The fact that provision is made for a reconsideration of the whole matter, after a lapse of ten years, with a view to a further extension of self-government, opens the way, as in the case of India, to the ultimate realization of full autonomy.

Why Italy Evacuated Adalia

THE evacuation by Italy of the Asia Minor port of Adalia, on the gulf of that name, some time ago, occasioned nowhere, it is safe to say, greater surprise than in Italy itself. Adalia was regarded as the center of Italian hopes in Asia Minor, and had, indeed, under Article IX of the Treaty of London of 1915, been assigned, together with "the Mediterranean regions bordering on it," as Italy's zone of interest in Asiatic Turkey. The Italian Foreign Office, however, when obliged to decide upon a definite policy in regard to the present Greco-Turkish conflict, found itself between Scylla and Charybdis indeed. All through the recent debate on the question of revising the Treaty of Sevres, Italy has consistently sided with the Turks against the Greeks, and in other ways, much more definite, has sought to prevent the realization of Mr. Venizelos' dreams for a Greater Greece. Italy, therefore, occupying Adalia with a force of some 500 men, a force too great to be negligible and too small to be effective, found herself obliged to decide between three courses. She could support the British, and therefore the Greeks, against the Turks; she could take sides with the Turks against the British; or she could decide to remain entirely neutral and withdraw. To adopt the first course would be to reverse her entire foreign policy; to take the second was clearly impossible. Italy, therefore, in the person of Count Sforza, the then Foreign Minister, decided that the least of three evils was to evacuate Adalia. The Italian squadron remains in Adalia Harbor to insure the maintenance of order and due protection for foreign nationals, but, otherwise, Italy is quite definitely standing aside in the great struggle now being waged in Asia Minor.

The situation is not, of course, and never has been, a satisfactory one. Nevertheless, there are those who profess to see in this latest move on the part of Italy the development of a factor which may yet prove of service in securing a settlement in the Near East. Had Italy remained in Adalia with her pro-Turkish policy so strongly developed, the danger of some overt-act against the Greeks, and designed to assist the Turkish effort, would have been considerable. This would have brought her into open conflict with Great Britain, a contingency which Italian public opinion, in spite of its strong anti-Greek sentiment, would never tolerate for a moment. Italy, however, is now "out of it," and in a position peculiarly well adapted to act as mediator, if occasion should arise, between Great Britain and Turkey. It is recalled that Italy was largely instrumental in bringing about a good understanding between Great Britain and France in the matter of Silesia, and, in the same way, it is regarded in certain quarters as not at all unlikely that she

may be able to "act as umpire" between Great Britain and Turkey in the matter of Angora.

How far this is a true reading of the situation it is difficult to say. Certain it is that Italy would welcome any course which would enable her to maintain her present friendly relations with both Turkey and Great Britain. To this end, at any rate, she has shown herself ready to risk the loss of a foothold in Asia Minor. For Italy, it may be ventured, evacuated Adalia with the full recognition of the fact that possession is nine-tenths of the law, and that nowhere is this more true than in the Near East.

Cooperation Among Farmers

MANY farmers in the United States, not a little tried by trends and schemes operating against their economic welfare, are making appreciable progress toward something like self-containment. This statement is not made with reference to the striking semi-political group activities on a huge scale now conspicuous in Washington and elsewhere, so much as concerning the less heralded yet significant cooperative movements in various sections. Even the traditionally individualistic New England farmers have begun to work together in marketing a number of their more important products, and have found the results notably satisfactory. This departure from long-established customs promises to bring to the farmer in this section a larger prosperity and a greater degree of satisfaction with his undertaking than he has known before in many years.

One of the most interesting features of this innovation is that of the manufacture of cloth, in some of the mill towns, from the wool produced on the nearby farms. In this process the wool is not sold to the manufacturers, but they are employed to make it into cloth by and for the farmers. The men who keep the sheep then have the cloth made into garments for themselves and their families. The outcome has evidently been all that was expected, and the quality and appearance of some of the woolen fabrics have been such that city friends of sheep-owners, visiting country towns in summer, have been 'pleased to buy small quantities for their own use. Woolen manufacture and sales have been carried on in a more definitely commercial way than this in the Granite State, through the agency of the New Hampshire Cooperative Association. Here virgin wool is being made into blankets, which are apparently readily sold, in some cases in lots of a hundred, in the east and in the middle west. In the distribution among the farmers of such articles as wool suitings, made from home-grown wool, use is conveniently made of such organizations as the Grange, together with farm bureaux and agencies in the different counties. The united efforts among farmers, together with helpful state legislation, thus bid fair to bring back flocks of sheep to the hill farms of Maine and New Hampshire in even larger numbers than in the old days.

The way in which these farmers are being led to work in cooperation with their neighbors is also shown by the fact that what is known as a "circle" is composed of eight or ten persons who agree to market their eggs, for instance, through the association named. Such methods of handling food products would seem to be decidedly beneficial to large numbers of people who have comparatively small quantities to sell, but who might not find it profitable to go often to market on their own account. Indeed, this has been proved in the case of strawberries, maple sugar, and even young chickens, as well as of potatoes, hay, and other of the more bulky crops.

All this seems simple enough, yet little has been done in this direction, at least in the east, until a comparatively recent period, and more is probably being done this season than ever before. Now that a successful start has been made, and something worth while has been done in the way of a campaign of education on the subject, there is prospect of an important advance in this manner for the average farmer.

Toys and Toy-Making

Toys and toy-making afford an instance of one of those "tremendous things" which the world takes for granted. In spite of the fact that a very large and important part of the population of any country demands and obtains toys, and that the demand is continuous and jealously sustained, the world, as a whole, hears very little and knows very little about the huge industries which the supplying of this demand involves. Indeed, it may be ventured, it came to many as an interesting surprise to find, shortly after the outbreak of the war, that one of its effects would be a serious upheaval in the toy trade. Toys, for a time, achieved a prominence in the daily press such as they probably had never achieved before, outside its advertising columns, and the question of the toy supply engaged the attention of all manner of high officers of state and all manner of high industrial authorities.

The fact is that toy-making, like every other kind of manufacture, is tending more and more to find its way out of the home workshop into the factory, and the modern toy factory yields nothing to the most "serious" factory ever devised in the matter of a nice complexity. Indeed, as it has been very justly remarked, it is hard to say where toys end and technical instruments and appliances begin. Perfect models of steam engines, small dynamos, and material for building model bridges call for the most skilled workmanship and the most exact machinery.

All this, of course, is an ultra-modern development, and exists side by side with a considerable survival, and even revival, of the "home factory." In the days before the war, the wood carvers of the Black Forest, to mention only one instance, were joined in a great industry which never took them beyond their cottage doors, whilst, today, many clever people are beginning to find a useful outlet for their ingenuity and artistic talent in the private art of toy-making.

One very welcome tendency about this revival, a tendency inevitable where any return is made to the old craftsman's method, is the way in which real art is entering, more and more, into the making of toys. To manip-

ulate a machine for making one of the parts of a wooden jemima as a daily round is one thing. To make the whole jemima, from the square rectangular piece of wood to the last dab of color on its fine open countenance, and the last splash of black paint on its shining head, is quite another. It is this touch of craftsmanship which is, in all probability, causing the increased demand for toys from Holland so notable today.

But, side by side with the demand for the artistic toy, there is ever the demand for the ingenious toy, the model exact and complete in every detail. Some years ago, a wonderful collection of toys from all parts of the world was exhibited in the Whitechapel Museum, in London, and the most important story it told was the similarity of the playthings required, the world over. The toys from various countries were, of course, vastly dissimilar, but they had this in common, that they were largely models, exact in every particular, of the things which the child saw about him. There was a wheelbarrow from China, a kayak from Greenland, a curragh from Connemara, a coracle from Caermarthen, and a uniak from Labrador, all carefully displaying their characteristic points with a faithfulness to detail which proved once again the child's demand for exactness in such matters. The duty of keeping pace with this demand is not relieved of any of its burden by the inventiveness of the age. Greater ability involves greater responsibility. The manufacturer of toy aeroplanes cannot afford to put out any scamped work.

Editorial Notes

"WE ARE NOW facing a very serious position," Mr. Justice Powers of the Federal Arbitration Court recently told Australian unionists. He was being asked to deal with claims for increases in wages, although at the existing rates some industries could not carry on. Moderate working men will appreciate the judge's warning. The disastrous crisis in metal mining in the Commonwealth has been the result of an attempt by the miners to keep wages up while world prices were rapidly falling. The declaration by the president of the New South Wales Employers Association in favor of the round-table method of settling industrial disputes has much to commend it, but one of the gravest problems may not yield to such a method. The high rewards forcibly won by workers in a key industry like coal mining have been responsible for much of the industrial discontent in secondary industries. A way of equalizing the rewards of labor, while allowing for the peculiar difficulty of particular employments, must apparently be found if the Commonwealth is to prosper.

ENGLAND'S well-stocked library of guide-books has been further embellished by a new and in many ways exceptional publication which affords the wayfarer all the information he needs concerning traveling by motor omnibus. The railways have, of course, long been dealt with comprehensively by Bradshaw and other less venerable and ponderous authorities. But the motor omnibus, that new medium by which London and other cities overflow into the surrounding districts, and link up with each other in chains hundreds of miles in length, has not hitherto been dignified by a brochure all its own. And yet this new guide-book has fresh and interesting information to give. It will no doubt surprise many who scan the list of hundreds of omnibus services by which Londoners may follow the picturesque highways out through Essex, Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, and then go far away to the Malvern hills or the Welsh marshes, up to the Midlands or down to the south coast, to see how this new factor in the economic development of the country has already made great and far-reaching changes in rural and urban England.

THE western world has for years made no secret of the fact that it was more or less apprehensive of what it plainly denominated the "yellow peril." In discussions of political matters, little thought has been given to the effect of outspoken opinion on the peoples of the Far East. Now it should neither offend nor surprise anyone in America or Europe to learn that even the more friendly nations beyond the Pacific claim to see in the forthcoming world conference in Washington what they declare to be the peril of "Anglo-Saxonism." It all seems to be in the point of view. One can easily imagine that to those people the peril may seem to be a very real one. Because the people of Europe are able to understand that the peril is not a peril in fact, they might perhaps come to a realization that the yellow peril they have so long claimed to fear is no more perilous, per se, than Anglo-Saxonism.

For anyone who balks at accepting things as they are simply because they are, the contrast between the coal and the ice cream situations in the United States presents material for study. The public becomes convinced that the prices charged for ice cream and soda water are too high, and forthwith the machinery of the State of Massachusetts is set in motion and the dealers show signs of yielding. Without disparaging efforts to stop profiteering in any line, it seems strange that the same commission which has the power to force a reduction in the price of a luxury cannot bring effective pressure to bear on the dealers in a necessary like anthracite, and bring the price down. But after extensive investigations that commodity still maintains its high price. If available means are not sufficient for dealing with such a condition, it seems as if those who fail in the attempt should at least be able to recommend a way out.

THE abolition of the capitulations in Egypt, which is being much agitated in some quarters, might at least do away with the confusing language trouble. When the British arrived in 1882, French was the recognized language and Greeks and Italians predominated in commerce, at the Khedival Court and in public office. The French language is still a rival with the English, as one finds to his cost at the post office and the theater, to give only two concrete instances. Up to the time of the war, leading hotels were in German hands, and the babel of tongues was thus appreciably increased. Two languages are quite enough for a country. Ask Belgium, distracted by three!